CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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Toronto

Government
Publications

CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

COMPILED BY
THE CITY CLERK

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1952

CALENDAR, 1952

JANUARY

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions and heads of departments, etc., has been included on coloured paper in an appendix at the back of the handbook.

GEO. A. WEALE,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1952.

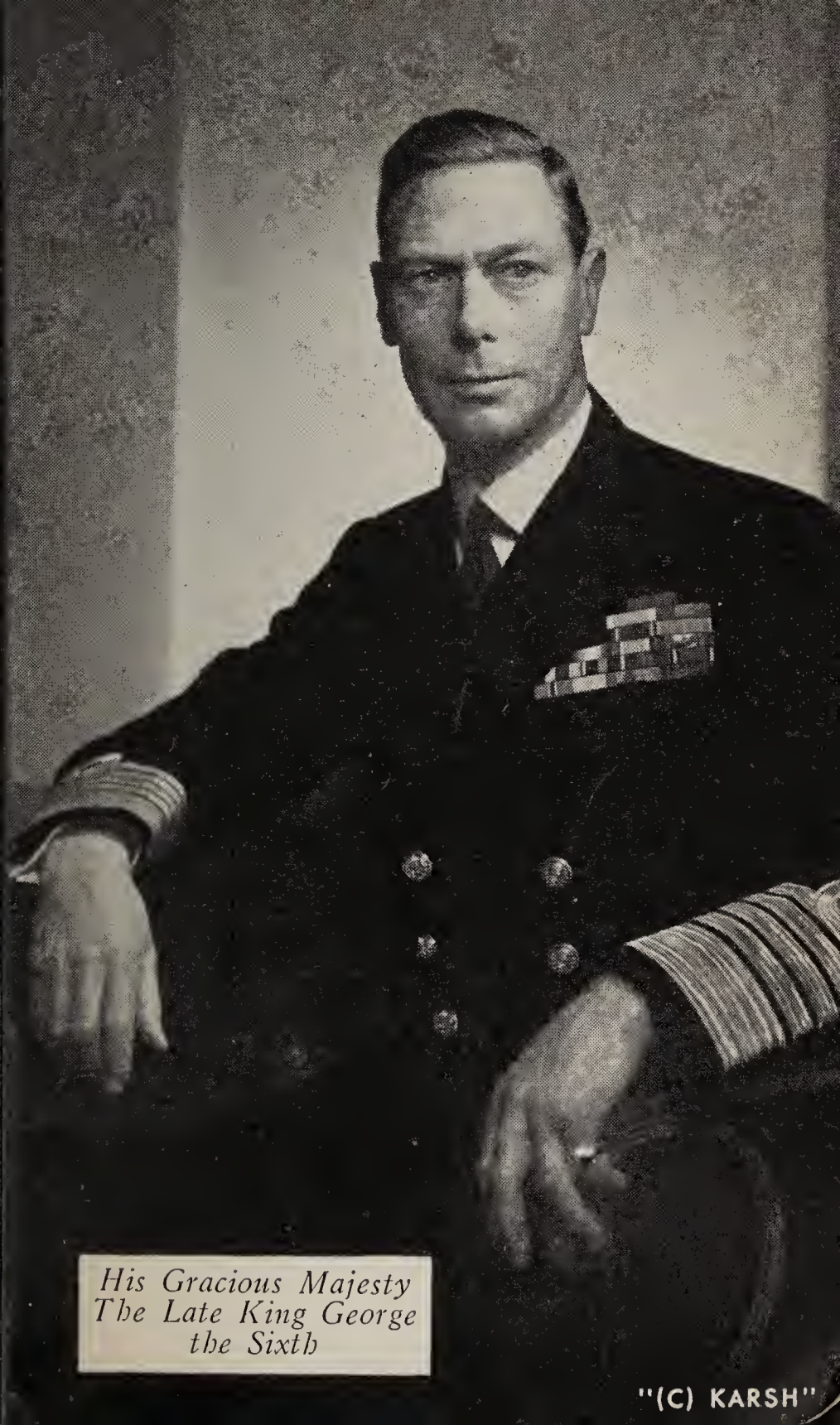
IN MEMORIAM

In the inscrutable wisdom of God, His Gracious Majesty King George the Sixth was called to his eternal rest on Wednesday, February 6, 1952. The passing of His Gracious Majesty cast a pall of gloom over the hearts of millions of his loyal and devoted subjects throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Throughout his reign of fifteen years and one month from December 11, 1936, he enriched the life of our Empire with glimpses of higher things, bringing to us all a nobler conception of the true motivating force of life—a transcending faith in the power of Christ as the personal source of individual Christian living.

By the noble example of his Kingship and in his daily living, he exalted the happy Christian life, "As the springs from which go forth the streams of national greatness and prosperity—of civil order and public happiness".

The reign of a great and good King has ended; his memory will be held in universal veneration, engraven forever in the tablets of memory of his peoples.



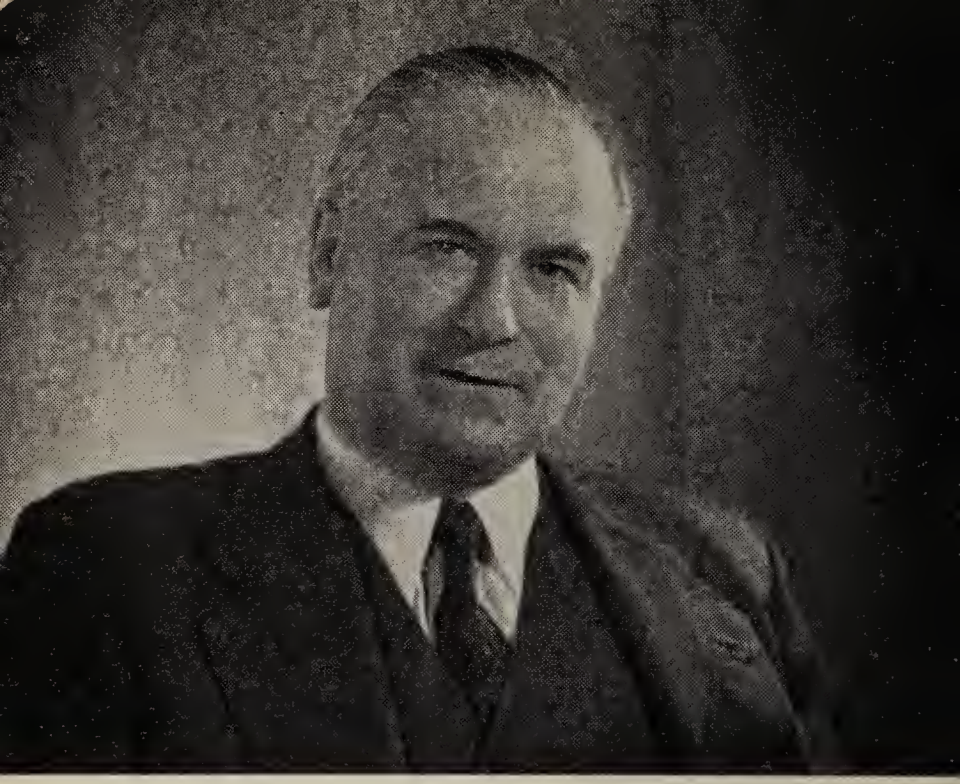
His Gracious Majesty
The Late King George
the Sixth

"(C) KARSH"

ALLAN A. LAMPORT

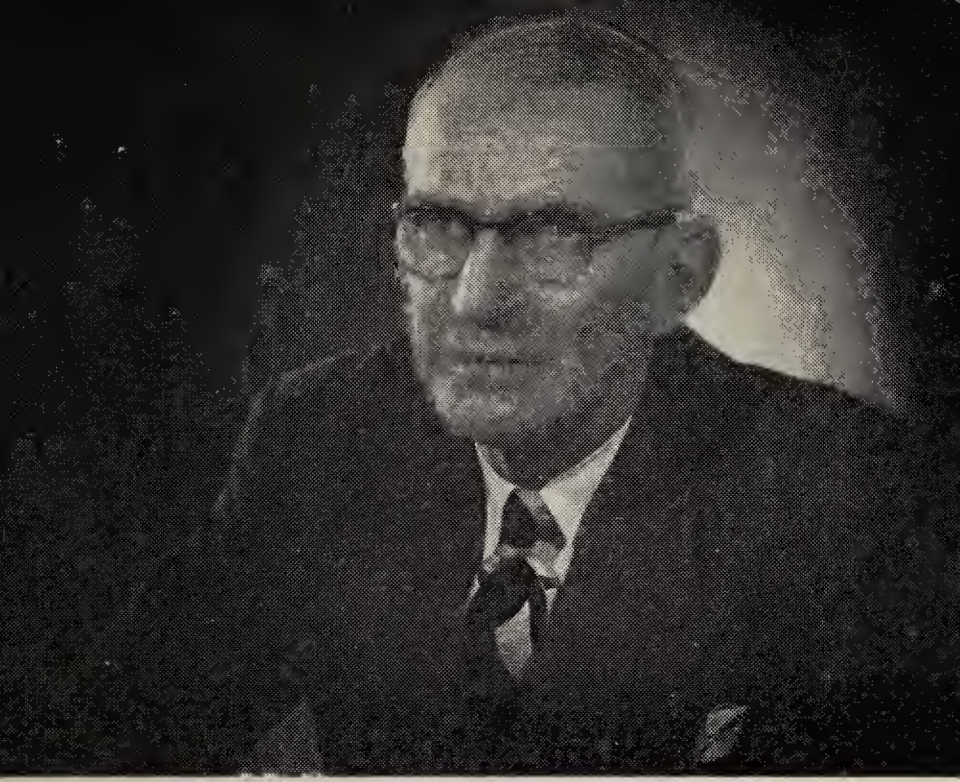
Mayor of Toronto

1952



LESLIE H. SAUNDERS, President of the Council
and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

FORD G. BRAND, Controller



DAVID A. BALFOUR, Controller

J. LOUIS SHANNON, Q.C., Controller

CITY HALL
TORONTO
Cornerstone laid 1891
Opened for public business 1899

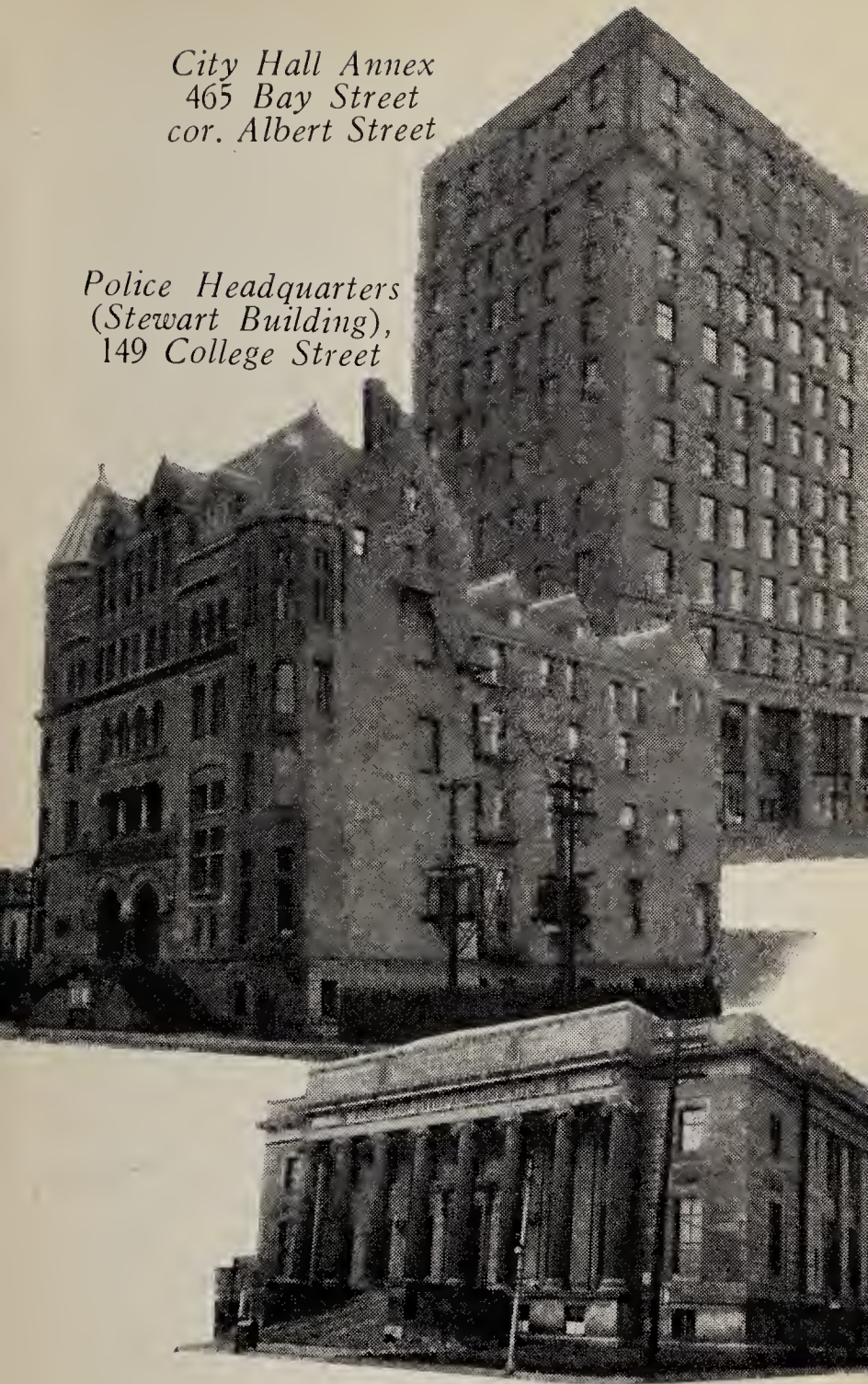
City Hall Business Hours

Monday to Friday—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday.

Public Holidays in Toronto, 1952

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	April 11
(a)	Easter Monday	April 14
(a)	Victoria Day	May 24
(a)	Queens Birthday	June 9
(a)	Dominion Day	July 1
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 4
(a)	Labour Day	September 1
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 13
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 25
(b)	Boxing Day	December 26

(a) *Public statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.*
(b) *Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.*



City Hall Annex
465 Bay Street
cor. Albert Street

Police Headquarters
(Stewart Building),
149 College Street

City Registry Office,
90 Albert Street

1952 CITY COUNCIL

(Left to Right)—

Seated: *Controller Shannon, Controller Saunders, Mayo A. Lamport, Controller Balfour and Controller B*

Middle Row: *Aldermen Belyea, Chambers, Hodgins, D Mrs. Robinson, Allen, Lipsett, Grossman, Granell*

Back Row: *Aldermen Sanderson (Deceased March 2 Bogart, McMechan, Phillips, Sparling, Cornish, M and Givens.*

Alderman Kucherepa, appointed Alderman by Council, vice Alderman Sanderson, deceased.

GEO. A. WEALE

City Clerk

TORONTO

"Industry—Intelligence—Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Heraldically Described

SHIELD—Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST—On a Mural Crown; Or, a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister, Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO—Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.

Explanation of the heraldic terms used in description of coat-of-arms

Quarterly of four means a shield divided into four quarters. (A shield may be quartered or divided into any number of divisions.)

Gules means red; *passant* means in a walking position; *gardant* means head facing towards the spectator with the right forepaw raised; *in pale* means the shield is marked by parallel vertical stripes; *or* means gold; *proper* means in natural colour; *argent* means silver; *a gard proper* means a wheat-sheaf in natural colour; *azure* means blue; *mural crown* is one drawn to represent a wall. The Romans conferred a mural crown on the first solidier to scale the wall of a besieged town. *Dexter* means the right side of the shield as it would be worn. *Sinister* is the left side of the shield as it would be worn.

TORONTO

Population, 653,499

STRATEGIC LOCATION

The Greatest Industrial City in Canada

Toronto, the capital City of the Province of Ontario, is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario almost opposite the mouth of the Niagara River. The City of Toronto is Canada's greatest commercial and industrial centre, and the centre of English-speaking Canada. This City is the mailing centre of Canada, as well as the air-hub of Eastern Canada, with ultra-modern airport facilities, comparable to the finest on the continent. Toronto is the headquarters of the Meteorological Service of Canada and is the home of the University of Toronto, famous throughout the world as a seat of learning. Toronto has the distinction of having the greatest mining Stock Exchange in the world and is rapidly becoming the undisputed financial centre of Canada. This City is noted above all cities in the British Empire, for the number of telephones in use, more than 404,000 in use in the Toronto exchange area alone. More than 3,230,000 local calls were placed daily in the last year's busiest month, November.

Toronto's geographical location, midway by rail between New York and Chicago, makes it an ideal centre for the holding of large conventions of international scope and importance. The City of Toronto is situated most fortunately. If one looks at a map of the Province of Ontario, it can be seen readily that the section of which, Toronto is the centre, juts deeply into the United States, and is bounded on the west by Lake Huron, on the south by Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and on the north and east by the waters leading into the Ottawa River. Into this great wedge of the choicest land on this continent, pours the wealth of the West in grain which is shipped by way of the great Welland Canal, whose seven giant locks, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, are capable of lifting the largest ships a height of 326 feet as compared with the 85 feet by the Panama Canal. From the great Northland of Ontario come the basic minerals which are processed here in Toronto and shipped all over Canada and to the world outside.

TORONTO'S SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

The City of Toronto is proud of its reputation of never having defaulted nor asked for a renewal of a debt.

It is of interest to note that in 1951 the City sold approximately $27,000,000, of debentures ($20,000,000 in New York for Subway and other purposes of the Toronto Transportation Commission) at interest costs which were very favourable, particularly in view of subsequently higher market rates.

THE TORONTO CARRYING PLACE

From Wigwam to Metropolis

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 15th and 16th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pionneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure, for making famous The Carrying Place. While his name is forgotten,

almost, in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence and respect elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario, was covered with impenetrable hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying "a place of meeting."** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake Simcoe, but, in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post at a site which is now the foot of Dufferin Street, in 1750, naming it **Fort Rouillé,** after the Colonial Minister of that time. Previous to the year 1933, it had been accepted as a fact, that Fort Rouillé was built in the year 1749. In 1933, the Archivist of the Montreal District dis-

covered some legal documents showing that this fort was built in 1750 by the French Governor De La Jonquiere, who succeeded Governor the Comte de la Gallissonniere, who served from 1747 to 1749.

In the war between the British and French nations for colonial empire, the fort was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Fort Niagara, which was, at that time, being threatened by British Forces.

In 1754 the first action in the European Seven Years War occurred on this continent. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers, mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of

the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, in Butler's Rangers or in other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Canada Act, these settlers living west of the Ottawa River, were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the laws of England. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at that time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791, as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791 and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election to the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved

to Niagara-on-the-Lake (then Newark) where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792, it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and six elected members.

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. He was overruled, however, by the Governor of Canada, Lord Dorchester, the former Guy Carleton, who was an officer under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. (For his previous military exploits in the colonies he had been raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester.) Lord Dorchester, chose instead the site on the north shore of Lake Ontario, where now stands the City of Toronto as being well adapted by its strategic location, for the permanent seat of government. Accordingly, on July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, crossed the Lake from Niagara-on-the-Lake (Newark), landing somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and

commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay, on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founders' Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

CHANGE IN NAME— TORONTO TO YORK

Toronto, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings were commenced to house the various officials. Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed **the name of Toronto to York,** in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in commemoration of the change.

Governor Simcoe retired from office on July 9, 1796, and returned to England. He was promoted, in after years, to be Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of India, succeeding the Duke of Wellington in that high office. He died in 1806 and his tomb lies within the Cathedral of Exeter, in the city of Exeter, England.

THE TORONTO PURCHASE, 1788

Lord Dorchester, the then Governor of Canada, visited during the year 1788, arranged for a conference to be held between the representatives of the government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, for the purpose of negotiating with the said Chiefs the purchase by the Government, of the lands at or near the foot of Dufferin Street, as part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron and for the control of the rich fur trade. Part of the price paid to the Indians consisted of 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

The name **"Toronto"** appeared officially, for the first time, on Galinée's map of the Lake region, prepared in 1670, for Louis XIV of France. Within recent years, maps have been found which seem to indicate that an engineer by the name of Captain Gother Mann, captain commanding Royal Engineers, who was connected with the military engineers of Quebec, was actually the real founder of the City of Toronto. Five years before Governor Simcoe, in 1793, began the physical work of laying out the town of York as the Capital of the Province of Upper Canada, Captain Gother Mann had

completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed; this square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Toronto" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

In the City Hall, near the Mayor's Office, hangs a painting depicting the Toronto Purchase in the year 1788.

TOWN OF YORK

The Town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813, at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of

sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire, was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all of its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers, devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The **President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international good-will.**

This historic Mace now reposes in the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West. On special occasions, such as the opening of the Provincial Parliament, this Mace is taken out of the Museum and becomes a symbolic part of the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO—INCORPORATED AS A CITY—1834

Self-government was granted the Town of York in 1817, and, in 1834, the population, having increased to 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

FIRST MAYOR OF TORONTO

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side, of the former Prime Minister of Canada, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

Opening of Yonge Street to Lake Simcoe

One of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe was the opening of Yonge Street from a point about three miles north of the Waterfront to Holland Landing, the work being carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison. The work of clearing was commenced on December

28, 1795, and occupied the whole of the winter, being finished in April 1796. A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette, under date of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposals to complete that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street south of Lot Street (Queen) was not opened as a public thoroughfare until the year 1820. Yonge Street was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War, and a member of parliament for Honiton, near the estate of Governor Simcoe in Devonshire, England. At this time York, comprised only twelve blocks, immediately north of the Parliament Buildings then situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street. The present intersection of King and Yonge Street was not then in existence. Governor Simcoe saw the great need for the opening of roads both from a military standpoint as well as for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada. Under his direction a party of soldiers from the garrison of Fort York commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. To-day, there are over 42,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of most modern lighted cities of its size on this continent. **The first local public transportation service** was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty minute interval, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

TORONTO IN 1842

In May 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto. "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

INSULIN DISCOVERED IN TORONTO

The discovery of Insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was

awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes, and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

STANDARD TIME INVENTED BY A TORONTO CITIZEN

One of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto, in the earlier days, was the invention by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, of a new system of reckoning time. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the matter received serious attention by the great nations of the world and his invention was accepted universally. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian. The system is now the legal system of marking time throughout most of the civilized world and came into effect on November 19, 1883. Mr. Sandford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

CITY HALL

The Town of York erected a new Market-building in the year 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street East, between Jarvis and Market Streets. The upper portion of this building was fitted as a City Hall and for municipal offices. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1845 on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets. It now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market.

The site of the present City Hall expropriated in 1884, is situated on a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1952 assessment purposes, the land is assessed at $1,937,458.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 or a total assessment of $4,987,458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House thereon.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (quarter bell) 3,339 pounds and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. **The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1899, ushering in the twentieth century.** The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

THE GREAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CITY HALL

The scene depicted in this remarkable window, **"The Union of Commerce and Industry"**, symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematical of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry—Integrity—Intelligence", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of

Great stained glass window, over main stairway, City Hall, depicting the union of Commerce and Industry. Below: the Memorial containing the Golden Book of Remembrance dedicated in memory of Toronto residents who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such a work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland, of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

THE CENOTAPH

In front of the City Hall, on a wide stone approach, stands a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice, inscribed with majestic simplicity, "To our Glorious Dead." The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918," was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London, and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada—the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th

century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription:

**THIS STONE WAS LAID ON JUNE 25th, 1925
BY FIELD MARSHAL THE EARL HAIG
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH
FORCES IN THE GREAT WAR.**

THOMAS FOSTER, MAYOR.

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I—Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrel, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

**THE VISIT OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS ELIZABETH
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH
OCTOBER 12-13, 1951.**

The most notable event of the year 1951 was the visit to our City of Their Royal Highnesses,

Princess Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh on October 12-13, 1951.

In preparation for this memorable occasion, an imposing dais was erected on the front steps of the City Hall and the building itself was decorated most artistically with colours of royal blue and gold with flags flying from every vantage point. Along the official route in the downtown area, including Bay Street from Queen to Front Streets, Queen Street from the City Hall Square to University Avenue, and on University Avenue from Front to College Streets were decorated with appropriate standards.

Civic Welcome in front of City Hall ⟶

(by Telegram)

Amid torrential cheering and full-throated acclaim welling from the hearts of tens of thousands of our loyal citizens who densely packed every foot of vantage view, the Royal Entourage drove slowly along the designated route from the Humber Bridge to the City Hall.

The scheduled arrival at Malton Airport had been set for 5:10 P.M., and arrival at the City Hall fixed at 6:15 P.M.; but the well-laid plans of officialdom were set back by some forty minutes due to the fervent and insistent desire

of the populace to catch a glimpse, at least in passing, of the beautiful Princess, who in her childhood days was the sweetheart of the Empire, and her gallant consort.

When the Royal Party stepped from their special motor car at the City Hall, dusk already had set in, street lights had been turned on and the City Hall and environs were floodlighted brilliantly on a scene beyond compare in the eyes of the citizens of Toronto. After the Honourable His Honour Ray Lawson, O.B.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, had introduced the Royal Couple to His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McCallum, the Party proceeded to the dais where members of the Board of Control, the City Council, Board of Education and their wives were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

His Worship Mayor McCallum in a few well-chosen words welcomed Their Royal Highnesses to Toronto and presented the official address of welcome, which now hangs on the walls of the City Hall near the Mayor's office for all citizens to see. Her Royal Highness most graciously made reply.

The Mayor in all humility requested Their Royal Highnesses to graciously accept as a

reminder of Their signal visit to Toronto, six paintings depicting Canadian scenes together with a Maple Leaf brooch encrusted with diamonds for Her Royal Highness and a set of Maple Leaf cuff links for His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh.

Their Royal Highnesses escorted by His Worship Mayor McCallum and Mrs. McCallum then proceeded inside the City Hall to inspect the Golden Book of Remembrance dedicated to the memory of Toronto residents who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

After returning to the dais Their Royal Highnesses affixed their respective signatures to special pages of the Distinguished Visitor's Book, which likewise are framed and hang on the walls of the City Hall alongside the address of welcome.

Their Royal Highnesses then departed for a short drive throughout the downtown area, returning to their private railway cars, located on York Street. At 7:45 P.M. Their Royal Highnesses left for the Lieutenant-Governor's suite at the Parliament Buildings to dine privately with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Lawson.

(by Telegram)

School children—Grand Stand Exhibition Grounds

On Saturday, October 13, 1951, Their Royal Highnesses had a very exhaustive schedule to follow. In the morning at 10.30 o'clock a visit was made to the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition where a capacity crowd of more than thirty thousand school children gathered from the west-end of the City overflowed the mammoth grandstand and tens of thousands more children crowded the grounds. Their Royal Highnesses received such a spontaneous and whole-hearted welcome that only children in mass formation could give; a welcome reserved for those special persons who

plumb the depth of childhood fancy. During the course of the ceremonies the winners of the Victoria Cross were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

Leaving the Exhibition there followed the procession of the Royal Party westerly on Lakeshore Road, northerly on Parkside Drive, easterly on Bloor Street and southerly on Queen's Park. Inestimable multitudes lined these thoroughfares to acclaim our gracious princess and her charming consort.

At 10:55 A.M. the Royal Party paid a visit to the University of Toronto, including Hart House. Her Royal Highness was the guest-of-honour at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lawson in the Lieutenant-Governor's suite, Parliament Buildings, while The Duke of Edinburgh was the guest-of-honour and guest-speaker at the luncheon of the Toronto Board of Trade, Royal York Hotel. At 2:45 P.M. Their Royal Highnesses left the Parliament Buildings to attend for a short time a special hockey game at the Maple Leaf Gardens arranged for the benefit of the Crippled Children of Ontario, the players being drawn from the members of the World Champion "Maple Leafs".

(by Telegram)

Their Royal Highnesses at Hart House.

Then followed a visit to Riverdale Park at 3.45 p.m., where the children from east-end schools and adjacent municipalities were gathered in their thousands to welcome Their Royal Highnesses. Following this stirring event, at 4.30 p.m., a visit was paid to Sunnybrook Military Hospital, where the warmth of the greeting showed Their Royal Highnesses the depth of love, affection and unswerving loyalty and devotion of the veterans of Canada to Their Royal Persons. At 5.15 p.m. a visit was then made to

the new Hospital for Sick Children, with a stop-over at 5.45 p.m. at the University Armouries, as guests-of-honour at a tea given by the Officers of the 48th Highlanders. From there Their Royal Highnesses returned back to their private cars at the York Street siding to ready themselves for the Official State Dinner given in their honour in the Royal York Hotel.

So ended the two-day visit to Toronto of Their Royal Highnesses, the Princess Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh.

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth at Hospital for Sick Children

(by Telegram)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, who are elected annually by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected annually from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

The Municipal Act provides that a council may, by by-law passed not later than the first day of November, fix the place and time of the nomination meeting, and when the election for any office is by general vote, or by wards, the by-law may fix different places and times for the nomination meeting for the respective offices; except such date falls on a Sunday or the 24th, 25th, or 31st of December. The period that must elapse between nomination day and polling day is not less than 7 days, provided that the days fixed for nomination and election must be in the period from the 15th of November to the 2nd day of January, both inclusive.

Municipal Government and Elections— continued

Pursuant to the foregoing, City Council by by-law, fixed the day for the meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Controllers and Aldermen, and for trustees for the Board of Education, for each of the nine wards of the City, as the sixteenth day of November, except where that day is a Saturday or a Sunday, and, in that case, on the preceding Friday, and that the said elections shall be held on the first Monday in December.

On the day appointed, nominations for Mayor and Controllers must be made from 10 a.m. and not later than 11 a.m. at the City Hall with the City Clerk as Returning Officer presiding. Likewise, nominations for Aldermen and Board of Education must be made from 12 noon and not later than 1 p.m. at a designated school building located in each ward, with a Returning Officer, representing the City Clerk, presiding.

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Works, Committee on Property, Committee on Parks and

Exhibtions, Committee on Legislation and the Committe on Public Welfare.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, revenues and investments, the management of all matters relating to the financial portion of the Water Works, the administration of the Fire Department, the operation and management of the Municipal Abattoir; the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation (except lands upon the Island); the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Departments of Education and Police, the former being under the control

of the Board of Education elected by the voters annually (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City), and the latter under a Board of Commissioners of Police.

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or reinstated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by

that body to the City Council, with such amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

* * * *

The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of **the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council,** who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the

five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Aldermen Davidson, chairman, Alderman May Robinson and Alderman Sparling, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. W. C. Givens and Dr. C. C. Goldring, M.A.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BASIS OF VOTERS' LIST

In accordance with the Voters' List Act, the City is required to commence the preparation of the Voters' List immediately after the return of the Assessment Roll for any Ward by the Assessor. The Assessment Rolls for the City of Toronto are returned by the Assessors to the

City Clerk, at various times in the year, according to Wards.

The Voters' List, when completed for the whole City by Wards, is posted in the City Clerk's Office about the first of October in each year. Two copies of the Voters' List are distributed to each Judge of the County of York, to the Mayor and each member of Council, to every postmaster in the municipality, to each local Member of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and to other authorized persons as set out in the Voters' List Act. These Lists are certified by the Clerk as being a correct list of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll, in the case of names on Part 1 of the List, to be voters at both Provincial and Municipal Elections, or, at Municipal Elections in the case of names on Part 2 of the List.

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any changes by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the

return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The time for making complaints as to errors or omissions in the Lists is within fourteen days after the first publication of the notice in the newspaper, respecting the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ENTERED ON THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters' List prepared under Part 1 or Part 2 of the Voters' List Act, who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

The Assessment Act provides that no portion of any building used or intended to be used as a residence shall be separately assessed, **unless it is a domestic establishment of two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.**

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Every person entitled to have his name entered on the Voters' List, should receive an assessment notice, prior to the date of the return of the Assessment Roll for his particular Ward. This assessment is personal to both tenants and owners. If you, as a tenant or owner, do not receive an assessment notice and possess the qualifications of a voter as shown above, it is probably because the proper information was not given to the Assessor when he called at your house to make the annual assessment. In such case, you should lodge an appeal with the Assessment Commissioner within ten days from the date of the return of the particular Assessment Roll to the City Clerk, to have the same corrected by the Court of Revision. It must be remembered that the City Clerk only places the names of those persons on the Voters' List who appear by the last revised Assessment Roll to possess the necessary qualifications to become

voters. This neglect on the part of the citizen is one of the chief causes for complaint on Election Day, that names of persons entitled to vote have been left off the Voters' List.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The person qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the voters' list as (1) owners; (2) tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who has by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect

of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided he makes and files with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating;

(3) The nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised list as owner of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has the prescribed qualification, but **shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors,** unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

Qualifications City Council—continued

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who,—

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years; and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at munici-

Qualifications Board of Education—continued

pal elections who is a British subject, and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries, and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified, may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public Schools Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided, there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES—BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 3, 1951

FOR MAYOR

(Name in Bold Face declared Elected)

Allan A. Lamport	**72,616**
Hiram E. McCallum	59,511
Nathan Phillips	24,797

FOR CONTROLLERS

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Leslie H. Saunders	**95,854**
Ford Brand	**92,827**
David Arthur Balfour	**91,565**
J. Louis Shannon	**87,437**
Stewart Smith	31,525
Frederick J. Vacher	19,980

FOR ALDERMEN

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No. 1

William R. Allen (Acclamation).
John McMechan (Acclamation).

Ward No. 2

Francis Joseph Cornish	**7,777**
B. M. Sparling	**6,659**
Sylvester G. Perry	3,801

Municipal Election Returns—continued

Ward No. 3

Howard A. Phillips	**5,249**
John A. MacVicar	**4,494**
Ronald C. G. Wilson	1,239
John H. Feeley	929
Leo V. Trottier	751
William V. Smith	723

Ward No. 4

Francis Henry Chambers	**6,412**
Allan Grossman	**4,381**
Norman Freed	4,250
Alan Royal Campbell	3,290
Charles J. Garfunkel	1,573
Darrell Draper	1,377
Eric E. Reeves	404

Ward No. 5

Philip Gerald Givens	**7,240**
Ernest C. Bogart	**7,122**
Harold Menzies	6,579
Charles Sims	5,612
Harold N. Segal	1,526

Ward No. 6

May Robinson	**12,056**
George P. Granell	**9,542**
W. Frank Clifton	8,994
Lester William Nelson	5,690

Dewar Ferguson	3,697
Russell M. Wilson	2,141
Patrick McKeown	1,282

Ward No. 7

William C. Davidson	**8,545**
David R. Sanderson	**7,605**
John William Kucherepa	4,531

Ward No. 8

Ross Lipsett	**13,837**
Alexander Hodgins	**11,736**
Joseph John McNulty	4,078
William Probert	3,398
Monte Banks	3,290
E. R. Hoolans	2,200
John Square	758

Ward No. 9

Roy E. Belyea (Acclamation).
Leonard M. Reilly (Acclamation).

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting December 3, 1951

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No.1

Samuel Titchener Smith (Acclamation).
Kenneth G. Waters (Acclamation).

Board of Education Returns—continued

Ward No. 2

Charles Edward Massey	**4,834**
Stewart Bell	**4,379**
Edgar Locke Roxborough	3,988
Murvin Nash	2,844

Ward No. 3

Jessie Isobel Wighton Ross	**4,003**
Ross Parry	**3,713**
Charles John Frank	3,238
Gordon McDougall	1,168

Ward No. 4

Herbert Orliffe	**6,932**
Percy G. Might	**6,222**
R. M. Laxer	3,282
Alice Henderson	2,780

Ward No. 5

Edna Ryerson	**6,428**
Nellie Tennant	**4,753**
John Van Pelt Mills	4.514
J. Sydney Medanik	4,381
Louis Sidney Lockart	3,305
Ben Nobleman	1,139

Board of Education Returns—continued

Ward No. 6

Irene McBrien	**9,022**
Murray Douglas Morton	**8,126**
William C. Dymond	5,381
Harry B. Branscombe	5,073
Stanley Thornley	3,452
Samuel John Thomas	2,013
William S. Rosen	1,855
Angus Gordon Clarry	1,502

Ward No. 7

W. Harold Male (Acclamation).
Mary Temple (Acclamation).

Ward No. 8

Gordon F. Ferguson	**12,115**
Albert G. Cranham	**9,337**
Stanley J. Fenwick	7,768
Thomas Alfred Wardle	3,108
Delbert H. Sexsmith	1,231
John Alexander McCaughan	1,217

Ward No. 9

Arthur Jack Brown (Acclamation).
Jean D. Newman (Acclamation).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1952 Voters' List

Owners—Pt. 1 residing on premises	132,394
Owners—Pt. 2 not residing on premises	26,557
Total owners	158,951
Tenants—Pt. 1 residing on premises	105,183
Tenants—Pt. 2 not residing on premises	14,456
Total tenants	119,639
Municipal Franchise Voters—Pt. 1	79,609
Municipal Franchise Voters—Pt. 2	15,995
Total M.F. Voters	95,604
TOTAL	374,194

Percentage and Number of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1946	25.60%	93,069
1947	30.03%	109,949
1948	39.73%	145,959
1949	33.36%	129,297
1950	46.55%	176,255
1951	46.79%	177,371
1952	42.89%	160,508

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1951	1952
	%	%
1	44.79	40.90
2	41.26	37.75
3	34.96	31.73
4	43.89	40.93
5	46.34	42.75
6	46.55	42.88
7	49.19	45.55
8	51.15	47.08
9	56.61	50.49
TOTAL	46.79%	42.89%

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866 inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834—William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835—Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836—Thomas D. Morrison.

Mayors of Toronto—continued

1837—George Gurnett.
1838-1840—John Powell.
1841—George Munro.
1842-1844—Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847—William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850—George Gurnett.
1851-1853—John George Bowes.
1854—Joshua George Beard.
1854—John Beverley Robinson, President.
1855—George William Allan.
1856—John Beverley Robinson.
1857—John Hutchinson.
1858—William Henry Boulton.
1858—David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859—Adam Wilson.
1860—Adam Wilson.
1860—John Carr, President.
1861-1863—John George Bowes.
1864-1866—Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868—James E. Smith.
1869—Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870—Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870—D'Arcy Boulton, President.

Mayors of Toronto—continued

1871-1872—Joseph Sheard.
1873—Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874—Francis H. Medcalf.
1875—Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876—Angus Morrison.
1877—Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878—Angus Morrison.
1879-1880—James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882—William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884—Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885—Alexander Manning.
1886-1887—William Holmes Howland.
1888—Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889—Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890-1891—Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892-1893—Robert John Fleming.
1894—Warring Kennedy.
1895—Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.
1896—Robert John Fleming.
1897—Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.

Mayors of Toronto—continued

1898-1899—John Shaw.
1900—Ernest Albert Macdonald.
1901-1902—Oliver A. Howland.
1903-1905—Thomas Urquhart.
1906-1907—Emerson Coatsworth.
1908—Joseph Oliver.
1909—Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.
1910—George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.
1911—George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.
1912—George Reginald Geary.
Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.
1913-1914—Horatio C. Hocken.
1915-1921—Thomas Langton Church.
1922-1923—Charles Alfred Maguire.
1924—William W. Hiltz.
1925-1927—Thomas Foster.
1928—Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.
1929—Samuel McBride.
1930—Bert S. Wemp.
1931-1934—William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934)

Mayors of Toronto—continued

1935— James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936— Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor by Council for balance of year 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937— William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940— Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941-1944— Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944)

1945-1948— Robert H. Saunders.
David A. Balfour, President (1945).
*Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948).

*Appointed Mayor by Council for balance of year 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders resigned as of February 23, 1948.

Nathan Phillips, President appointed by Council March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, resigned.

1949-51— Hiram E. McCallum.
John M. Innes, President.

1952— { Allan A. Lamport.
Leslie H. Saunders, President.

SERVICE RECORD OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1952 (incl.).

David A. Balfour—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1939, 1942.
Controller, 1944 to 1952 (incl.).

Roy E. Belyea—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949 to 1952 (incl.).

Ernest C. Bogart—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952.

Ford G. Brand—
Controller, 1952.

Francis H. Chambers—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1951, 1952.

F. Joseph Cornish—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).

William C. Davidson—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1952 (incl.).
*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

Philip G. Givens—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952.

Service Record—continued

George P. Granell—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1937, 1938, 1947 to 1952 (incl.).

Allan Grossman—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1952.

Alex Hodgins—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1951, 1952.

Kucherepa, John W., M.D.—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1952.
Appointed by City Council, April 7, 1952, vice David R. Sanderson, deceased.

Allan A. Lamport—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1937; Ward 3, 1946 to 1948 (incl.).
Controller, 1949, 1950.
Mayor, 1952.

Ross Lipsett—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1950-1952 (incl.').

John A. MacVicar—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1952.

John McMechan—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1949 to 1952 (inclu.).

Howard A. Phillips—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1949 to 1952 (incl.).

Leonard M. Reilly—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1947, 1948, 1952.

May Robinson (Mrs.)—
Alderman Ward 6, 1952.

Service Record—continued

David R. Sanderson—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1952, deceased March 25, 1952.

Leslie H. Saunders—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1942 to 1944 (incl.).
1947, 1948.
Controller, 1949 to 1952 (incl.).

J. Louis Shannon—
Alderman 1938 to 1949 (incl.).
Controller, 1951, 1952.

B. M. Sparling—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Seat of Government—Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, at opening of Parliament of Canada, 1952.

(by The Daily Star)

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE RESIDING IN OR NEAR TORONTO

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Wm. H. McGuire, Q.C. Residence Belmore, Wexford, Ontario.

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., 36 Alexandra Wood.

The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., 39 Deer Park Crescent.

The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C., 35 Inglewood Drive.

The Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt, newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt.

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Treasurer—Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy.

Minister of Highways—Hon. Henry Doucett.

Attorney-General—Hon. Dana Harris Porter, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. George Holmes Challies.

Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. George H. Dunbar.

Minister of Labour—Hon. Charles Daley.

Minister of Education — Hon. William James Dunlop.

Minister of Health—Hon. MacKinnon Phillips, M.D.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. George Arthur Welsh.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Planning and Development — Hon. William Griesinger.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Harold R. Scott.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Louis Pierre Cecile, Q.C.

Minister of Mines — Hon. Welland S. Gemmell.

Minister of Reform Institutions — Hon. John Weir Foote, V.C.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. William Ernest Hamilton.

Minister of Public Works — Hon. Fletcher S. Thomas.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Summary of Votes Polled in Toronto and York Electoral Districts—November, 1951

Electoral District	Candidates	Votes Polled
Beaches	Collings, William H. (P.C.)	9,904
	Scott, Reid (C.C.F.)	7,225
	Upper, W. Earl (Lib.)	2,970
Bellwoods	Yaremko, John R. (P.C.)	5,571
	Gordon, Marvin (C.C.F.)	2,483
	Gould, Joseph M. (Lib.)	5,273
	MacLeod, Alexander A. (L.P.)	3,357
Bracondale	Frost, Arthur (P.C.)	6,213
	Mills, Frank (Lib.)	4,028
	Walters, Harry L. (C.C.F.)	4,493
Dovercourt	Kerr, D. McMaster (P.C.)	8,595
	Park, G. Eamon (C.C.F.)	8,133
	Roach, Pat V. (Lib.)	5,321

Electoral District	Candidates	Votes Polled
Eglinton	Dunlop, William J. (P.C.)	21,876
	Nash, Frank L. (Lib.)	7,093
	Parker, Walter S. (C.C.F.)	4,585
High Park	Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)	10,360
	Selkirk, Earl (Lib.)	5,065
	Temple, William H. (C.C.F.)	7,961
Parkdale	Stewart, William J. (P.C.)	10,914
	Colby, Jim (Lib.)	6,304
	Fell, Lloyd (C.C.F.)	8,413
Riverdale	Macaulay, Robert (P.C.)	10,736
	Cadwell, Roy (Lib.)	5,285
	Coburn, Carroll (C.C.F.)	7,166
	Sanderson, Alan L. (Social-Labour)	371

Electoral District	Candidates	Votes Polled
St. Andrew	Salsberg, Joseph B. (L.P.)	5,220
	Green, Alfred (Lib.)	2,046
	Herman, Louis (P.C.)	3,855
	Mahoney, Charles H. (Ind.)	401
	Resnick, Samuel (C.C.F.)	1,915
St. David	Weaver, Everett L. (P.C.)	6,880
	Dennison, William (C.C.F.)	5,648
	Henson, Ralph C. (Lib.)	4,401
St. George	Porter, Dana (P.C.)	10,333
	Frier, Frank (C.C.F.)	4,429
	Lynes, J. Harvey (Lib.)	3,410
St. Patrick	Roberts, Kelso (P.C.)	7,400
	MacKenzie, William A. (Lib.)	2,462
	Newcombe, William (C.C.F.)	2,904

Electoral District	Candidates	Votes Polled
Woodbine	Fishleigh, Harold (P.C.)	10,445
	Faux, Augustine L. (Lib.)	4,030
	Leavens, Bertram E. (C.C.F.)	9,278
York East	Beckett, Hollis, E. (P.C.)	30,944
	Freeman, Lewis M. (Lib.)	11,581
	Macphail, Miss Agnes (C.C.F.)	22,236
York North	Mackenzie, Alexander A. (P.C.)	19,518
	Grose, Elmer (Lib.)	11,359
	Hamilton, Douglas (C.C.F.)	8,955
York South	Beech, William G. (P.C.)	13,760
	Colucci, Robert (Lib.)	6,870
	Jolliffe, Edward B. (C.C.F.)	13,246
	Penner, Norman (L.P.)	867
York West	Brandon, W. Elmer (P.C.)	24,614
	Allen, Ward (Lib.)	10,034
	Millard, Charles H. (C.C.F.)	17,041

AREA GROWTH BY ANNEXATION

The original City and Liberties consisted of land and water areas of 7,899.9 acres and 2,460 acres, respectively.

To-day the land area of the City is 22,325.5 acres (34.88 square miles) and the water area is 3,679.5 acres (5.75 square miles).

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Yorkville	556.8	Feb. 1, 1883
Brockton (including High Park)	975.9 13.8*	Mar. 25, 1884
Riverdale	1,236.6	Mar. 25, 1884
Rosedale	98.5	Jan. 3, 1887
Strip north of Queen St. Annex	57.7 212.4	Jan. 3, 1887
Walker and Woodlawn Avenues	48.8	Jan. 2, 1888
Poplar Plains Road	16.1	Jan. 2, 1888
N. of Bloor and W. of Bathurst	1,082.4	Jan. 2, 1888
Sunnyside	115.2	Jan. 2, 1888
Parkdale	578.4 84.0*	Mar. 23, 1889
Greenwood Side Line	32.8	Jan. 6. 1890
Lakeshore Road	116.4 6.0*	May 27, 1893

Area Growth by Annexation—continued

	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Part of Humber Bay and Lake West of the Island	1,115.0*	Oct. 10, 1903
Avenue Road	128.4	Mar. 10, 1905
North Rosedale	277.7	Jan. 1, 1906
Annex West of Avenue Road	29.3	Jan. 1, 1907
Deer Park	241.2	Dec. 15, 1908
Baldwin Estate	51.4	Dec. 15, 1908
East Toronto	602.7	Dec. 15, 1908
Wychwood and Bracondale	582.2	Feb. 1, 1909
West Toronto	1,609.8	May 1, 1909
Midway	1,347.6	Dec. 15, 1909
Balmy Beach	191.5	Dec. 15, 1909
Dovercourt and Earlscourt	725.2	Jan. 10, 1910
Helliwell Property	37.2	June 1, 1912
North Toronto	2,701.6	Dec. 15, 1912
Moore Park	259.7	Dec. 16, 1912
Montclair District	22.7	July 1, 1912
Glebe Estate	73.7	May 1, 1914
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	207.1	June 27, 1914
South Side Bloor St. (Swansea)	10.3	Jan. 20, 1920

Area Growth by Annexation—continued

	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
North of Danforth Ave. and East of Woodbine Ave.	93.8	Sept. 1, 1920
Davies Estate	15.1	Jan. 2, 1921
Annette St., North Side	6.6	Jan. 4, 1922
Runnymede Road, West Side	6.4	Jan. 4, 1922
Rowntree Ave., North Side	3.5	Jan. 4, 1923
Oriole Parkway	13.8	Jan. 4, 1924
Gunn's Road and Northland Ave.	6.1	Jan. 4, 1924
Newmarket and Meagher Aves.	5.5	Jan. 4, 1925
Bayview Ave. (street only)	4.1	May 2, 1930
Lake Shore Bridge Approach	.4 .7*	Apr. 3, 1934
Belt Line Railway	21.7	Jan. 1, 1947
Eglinton and Bayview Aves.	16.2	Jan. 1, 1947
Nursewood Road, East Half	.7	Feb. 23, 1950
Total Land Area	34.88 square miles	
Total Water Area	5.75 square miles	

*Water area.

POPULATION—AS RETURNED BY ASSESSORS

1834 Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.	**9,254**
1934 Centennial Year	**629,285**

POPULATION—LAST TEN YEARS

(1941 Dominion Census 667,457)

1942	669,130
1943	674,285
1944	676,887
1945	681,802
1946	696,555
1947	695,302
1948	670,035
1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499

(1951 Dominion Census 670,945)

POPULATION, 1951—BY WARDS

	1951
Ward 1	72,248
Ward 2	64,223
Ward 3	45,903
Ward 4	67,549
Ward 5	87,787
Ward 6	115,409
Ward 7	49,232
Ward 8	81,574
Ward 9	69,574
TOTAL	653,499

GREATER TORONTO AREA

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Address of Offices	Population	Acreage	Assessment for General Purposes
City of Toronto	Mayor Allan A. Lamport	G. A. Weale	City Hall	653,499	22,325	$1,439,779,450
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor H. T. Burrell	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Drive	15,686	885	12,981,025
Mimico	Mayor A. D. Norris	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	11,503	468	7,600,739
New Toronto	Mayor E. W. Grant	F. R. Longstaff	185 Fifth St.	11,072	470	10,679,130
Weston	Mayor R. C. Seagrave	G. H. Clarkson	60 Main St. North	8,088	622	8,068,522
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve S. Robertson	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	16,374	644	19,212,093
Long Branch	Reeve T. F. Carter	Geo. F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore R.	8,520	367	4,745,558
Swansea	Reeve C. D. Cameron	N. L. Ivey	83 DeForest Rd.	8,080	359	6,525,867
Townships						
Etobicoke	Reeve W. B. Lewis	S. W. Eckersley	4946 Dundas W.	52,635	24,051	26,656,595
Scarborough	Reeve O. E. Crockford	E. Knott	2001 Eglinton E.	56,161	40,567	27,954,393
York	Reeve F. W. Hall	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton W.	96,770	4,943	43,052,839
East York	Reeve H. G. Simpson	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell and Mortimer	62,301	2,420	26,869,146
North York	Reeve N. A. Boylen	A. G. Standing	5145 Yonge St.	80,771	40,553	45,580,699

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration, and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship is the Head of the City Council, and Chairman of the Board of Control (the executive body of City Government), and, as such, is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this the Executive Assistant has authority to act for the Mayor on matters pertaining to Civic business and to convene meetings of the various Department Heads.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance come within the purview of the Mayor and his office.

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, and a considerable part of his time is taken up in attending meetings.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to considering and issuing hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code, and is charged with issuance of Children's permits, under the Children's Protection Act.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT

The City Council, at the commencement of each year, budgets for the cost of operating municipal services and schools for the ensuing year. The Provincial Government has decreed by law (The Assessment and Municipal Acts) that such expenditures shall be shared equally by the property owners, or business enterprises, on the basis of the relative monetary value of real estate.

Therefore, the monetary needs of the City, other than government grants, are met almost entirely from real property and business taxation. Under this system the cost of operating the various civic services is derived by levying on the real estate within the City on a mill basis, one mill—1/10c., or 1.00 on each $1,000.00 of assessment, which is apportioned having regard for the actual value of real property,

whether it be land or both land and building, occupied by the owner or tenanted.

The first and primary consideration of the officials of the Assessment Department is to produce an equalized assessment. Fairness or equity must be foremost, as it applies to the individual and to the taxpayer collectively

This is understandable. If units of property are under-valued for assessment purposes the balance of the taxpayers are penalized by the assumption of a greater share of the cost of operating the City, or if on the other hand properties are valued for assessment purposes inadvertently above an amount that might be considered equitable injustice results to the individual.

Factors which must be given consideration under Ontario Law in determining actual value are: Present use; location; cost of replacement; normal rental value; normal sale value, and any other circumstance affecting the value.

The establishing of what constitutes actual value is therefore paramount. It may be desirability of location, present use, cost of replacement, namely the relative worth in materials

or labour fabrication costs, or the return on investment as a matter of economics.

The assessor is charged with this important responsibility and untold care must be exercised, good judgment used to determine a sound, uniform value that is only possible by each assessor adhering to the provisions of the Assessment Act, and the use of the same formulae of approach to assure equal consideration of every aspect.

Industry and commerce assume a share of providing and maintaining general services and schools, entirely apart from the real property taxes, by the payment of business tax on a percentage of the assessment of the property in which the business is located. The percentages range from 10 per cent. to 150 per cent. of the assessable value, dependent on the classification of the business in the Assessment Act. The assessment applicable to buildings occupied by several tenants is apportioned for the purpose of levying business tax, having regard for the floor area used by each individual tenant.

In addition, information is obtained for the compilation of the Voters' List, the apportionment of cost of local improvements against rated

properties in connection with street and lane openings and extensions, and the preparation of the list of eligible jurors.

A full scale re-assessment of the City was completed in 1948, that had the effect of increasing assessments from $987,839,815.00 to $1,373,990-169.00, or a differential of $386,150,354.00. This was accomplished in keeping with the policy of changing from a fraction of value to actual value.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, with a staff complement of 684, conducts a large scale programme of health services through its central administrative units and eight district health offices, each of the latter under the joint direction of a District Physician and District Supervisor of Nurses. A completely co-ordinated programme of medical, dental and public health nursing services is regularly maintained in the primary (public and separate) and secondary schools of the city, while adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education are afforded the infant and pre-school population in 30 child health centres located throughout the city. Supple-

menting the regularly scheduled health services are the recently instituted projects of a specialized category, viz.: Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Training for Mentally Retarded Children, Nutrition Education, Cardiac Survey and the establishment of a Demonstration Area for study of Public Health now in progress. These projects have been very generously assisted by Federal Health grants.

Departmental activities under full time Medical Directors include School Health Services, Mental Health, Venereal Disease Control, Tuberculosis Prevention, Quarantine and Communicable Disease Control and Laboratory Services. In connection with Tuberculosis Prevention work an organized plan of case finding by X-ray methods in conjunction with the Gage Institute affords free X-ray service to all citizens of the city. The aforementioned services and the equally important divisions of Public Health Nursing,

Hearing Conservation Centre Examination.

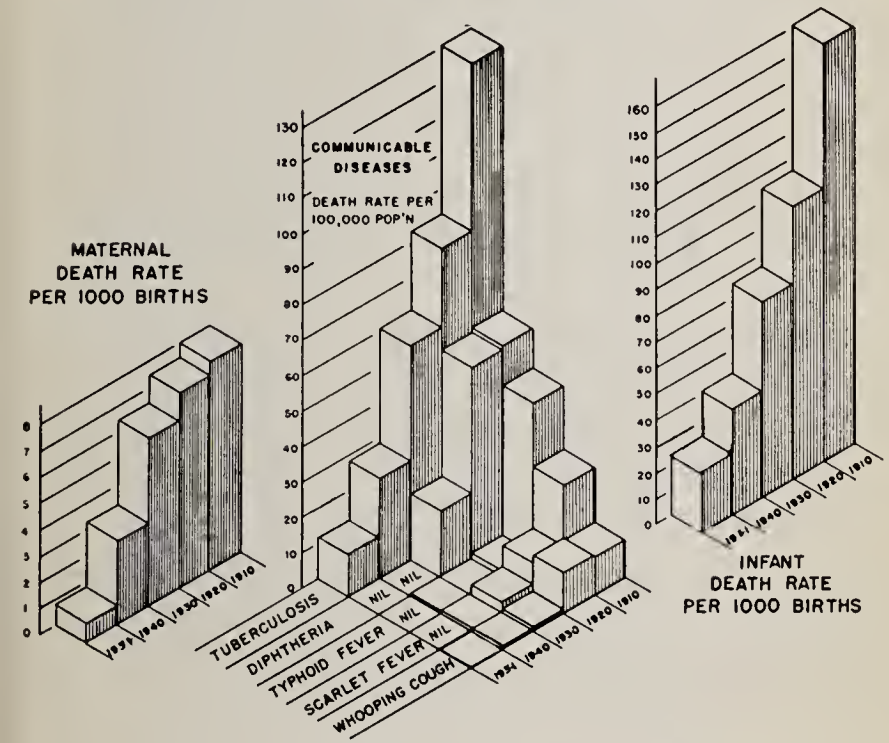
Practical method of teaching nutrition—observing the effect deficiencies of diet have on growth and development of animals.

Dental Services, Food and Milk Control, General Sanitation—comprising Plumbing-Drainage Inspection, Industrial Hygiene and Rodent Control —Ambulance Services, Statistical and Accounting Services, together with the management of the city-owned Riverdale Isolation Hospital and administrative control of the Water Purification Laboratories round out the organization of basic activities provided by Toronto in the interest of public health.

Toronto's advancement with regard to public health services is reflected in the per capita expenditure of $3.24 for 1951 compared with that of $0.25 in 1910 during which period a quarter century more years of life per person on the average, or a 2¼ times better chance of survival to 60 years of age is a recorded attainment. To illustrate just a few statistical highlights of

Early Detection of Tuberculosis by Patch-Test Method in Schools.

the past forty years, the accompanying graph reflects the savings effected through the control of certain communicable diseases. Toronto's diphtheria record shows three years in 12 without a case and eight of 18 years void of fatalities.



Health Indices—City of Toronto.

The death rate from tuberculosis has declined by more than 40 per cent. in the past five years, with the remarkably low record of 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population recorded in 1950. Remarkable also are the vastly improved statistics relating to infant and maternal health —today the infant death rate of 25.5 per 1,000 births represents an almost six times better chance of survival to beyond the first year of life; while the 1951 maternal death rate of one mother per 1,000 confinements means a seven times better chance of avoiding the fatal hazards associated with childbirth. The proportion of 49.4 per cent. infant deaths, 40.9 per cent. maternal deaths and 45.8 per cent. births of non-residents occurring in Toronto during 1951 is indicative of the increasing demands upon Toronto's excellent hospital accommodation.

Complete statistics and summaries of Toronto's health activities are available to those interested in the form of regularly prepared monthly and annual statements, and in serving further the objective of keeping a public informed on local and general matters of health import, the Department publishes its own Public Health Bulletin at quarterly intervals.

District Health Offices

Runnymede	357	Runnymede Road	RO. 2359
Parkdale	53	Argyle Street	ME. 5709
Hillcrest	352	Christie Street	ME. 3521
Yorkville	2398	Yonge Street	MA. 0429
University	33	Phoebe Street	PL. 4229
Moss Park	18	Gifford Street	KI. 4164
Riverdale	281	Broadview Avenue	HA. 2185
East End	299	Main Street	GR. 1144

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones, EM. 3-5678, 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Services, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. Separate ambulances and staffs are provided for the respective services mentioned. All calls should be directed to the Coroner's Building where the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

In case of accident, the patient, if of adult age and conscious, has the right to select the hospital or other destination within the city to

which he desires to be taken. In the case of children or those in an unconscious condition the medical attendant, or if none present, the police officer, will undertake the direction of the ambulance. Failing either of these authorities, the ambulance crew will then take the responsibility for the removal of the injured person.

In cases where a person is found dead and a physician has not been in immediate attendance, the Chief Coroner's Office, 86 Lombard Street, telephone EM. 3-5670, should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital—101 College Street.
Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division—Homewood Place.

St. Michael's Hospital, 30 Bond Street.
Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Ave.
Toronto Western Hospital, 391 Bathurst Street.
St. Joseph's Hospital, 1830 Queen Street West.
Women's College Hospital, 76 Grenville Street.
Salvation Army Grace Hospital, 133 Bloor Street East.
Toronto East General Hospital, Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100 Yorkville Avenue.

Lockwood Clinic Hospital, 300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre, 49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Isolation Hospital, Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis, Weston, Ont.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables, 130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, 100 Sunnyside Ave.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill), 274 St. John's Road.

Home for Incurable Children, 278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital (Mental), 999 Queen Street West.

Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, Surrey Place.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital, 47 Austin Terrace.

St. John's Convalescent Hospital, Newtonbrook, Ontario.

Daughters of the Empire Hospital for Convalescent Children, 54 Sheldrake Boulevard.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged), 352-390 Christie Street.

Toronto Military Hospital, Douglas Drive.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.), Bayview Avenue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 150, first floor, City Hall, west side, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Officer-in-charge—F. A. Goodyer. EM. 6-8411. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LOmbard 8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department, or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

Births, Marriages and Deaths—continued

Birth, marriage, or death certificates may only be obtained at the department of the Registrar General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths
Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued by City Clerk	Deaths
1951	**23,154**	**10,024**	**8,455**
1950	20,990	9,789	8,313
1949	20,295	9,653	8,498
1948	19,446	9,869	8,520
1947	21,150	9,673	8,726
Stillbirths (1950)			397

Marriage License Branch

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 151, first floor, City Hall, West side. EMpire 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision

for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

LAMBERT LODGE

Under The Homes for the Aged Act of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, the Corporation operates Lambert Lodge to take care of anyone over 60 years of age incapable of supporting or unable to care properly for himself. Under this act anyone of any age mentally incompetent who needs care, supervision and control for his protection but not requiring commitment to a mental hospital may also be admitted, as well as anyone over 60 years infirm or confined to bed but not requiring acute or incurable hospital care.

Accommodation is provided in wards both large and small a few private rooms are used by married couples living together. The five floors provide some 710 beds of which approximately 400 are occupied by ambulatory residents, 175 infirm or bed cases and 135 mentally incompetent. For this later type of care the Lodge is providing the only sizable program of its kind east of the Rockies in Canada. A staff numbering 260 comprising nursing, dietary, medical, social work, housekeeping, maintenance and administrative vocations is required.

Auxiliary services include vocational guidance, recreation, rehabilitation both physical and social, entertainments, residents' councils

Monthly Birthday Party--Lambert Lodge.

and work and game groups and a liaison with group activities throughout the community, especially assisted by our Women's Auxiliary.

Application for admission is by arrangement as laid down under The Homes for the Aged Act and enquiries are solicited at our Social Service office, Telephone MElrose 5771.

The Lodge is allowed to charge full cost of maintenance. In 1951 the net operating cost amounted to $2.95 per diem per resident. Many residents rely entirely on their Old Age Security to assist with their maintenance bills, and for these as well as other low income residents, arrangements are made for partial payment.

Thus, within the confines of our great city, there is, living happily together, a "village" of some seven hundred-odd senior citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The Department of Buildings has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning, and Spotting and Stain Removing establishments.
4. The preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of erection of Civic Buildings.
5. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.

During the past year 63 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants and 217 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing Establishments including Fur Cleaning Firms.

8,731 permits were issued in 1951, for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $47,109,215.00.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,415 Passenger Elevators.

REVENUE

Plan Examination Fees	$ 86,414.00
Water Fees for building operations	3,159.04
Surveys	1,236.00
Elevator License Fees	14,105.00
Elevator and material hoist permits	308.00
Dry Cleaning Plant Licenses	3,125.00
Spotting and Stain-Removing Licenses	2,130.00
Inspection of Signs over Streets	38,442.74
Sign Bonds	644.00
Encroaching Fire Escapes	3,740.00
Banner Signs over Streets	20.00
Encroaching Canopies	10,711.56
Total	$164,035.34

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value
1922	10,814	13,906	35,237,921
1923	10,100	12,906	30,609,227
1924	8,820	10,940	23,926,028
1925	9,020	11,198	25,797,196
1926	8,473	9,923	26,029,584
1927	9,159	11,271	31,274,876
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This service was inaugurated August 4th, 1914, as a public slaughtering establishment with cold storage (high and low temperature) accommodation. It is essentially, to the greatest extent, a public health institution, and while the fact of its existence may perhaps at times have had a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals within the City, so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

Slaughter House Records, 1951

	Number Slaughtered
Cattle	45,341
Calves	14,715
Sheep and Lambs	1,911
Hogs	45,207
Total	107,174

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The following is a summary of the facilities provided in the Park System:—

Equipped playgrounds (including 20 wading pools	125
Archery Ranges	1
Baseball Fields	76
Cricket Fields	10

Department of Parks and Recreation—continued

Football Fields	41
Lacrosse Courts	2
Horseshoe pitches (26 courts)	3
Tennis Courts	208
Bowling Greens	34
Skating Rinks (Natural)	103
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	68
Skating and Hockey Rinks (Artificial)	4
Bathing Stations	6
Boating Stations	1
Fieldhouses	53
Running Tracks	2
Toboggan Slides	6
Ski Trail	1
Picnic areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)	107
Outdoor Basketball court	1
Aquatic Course	1
Outdoor Volleyball Court	1

Night baseball is featured on ten lighted ball diamonds and on sixty-six other diamonds.

FELTCRAFT—One of the many activities available to citizens in Community Centres, which also include 25 sewing classes, 15 millinery, 25 leathercraft and 25 art classes.

The trees upon the streets of the City, as well as those in the parks, are under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. During the year 1951, 3,904 trees upon the streets were removed, including those removed for various street widenings, and 17,625 were pruned.

The four Artificial Ice Rinks have been in continuous operation since November 1st. When skating is discontinued the areas will be used for tennis, roller skating and other forms of recreation.

Children's Christmas parties are a feature in the Playground Centres. This group of children are welcoming the appearance of Santa Clause at Moss Park Centre.

The Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, in which the Annual Canadian National Exhibition is held, are maintained by the City through the Department of Parks and Recreation.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for registration of all applicants for positions in the Civil Service including the Fire Department but excluding the Police Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Serv-

ice where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining the selecting personnel for promotion under a Merit System.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Advisory Personnel Committee and the Board of Control dealing with appointments, promotions, salary and wage rates and working conditions of all Civic Personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and five Civic Officials.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters pertaining to employees' alleged grievances.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.
(2) Central Registry—staff record and file for each Civic Employee.
(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmens' Compensation.
(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Commission.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Police Department as of December 31st, 1951, was 1,426, made up as follows: Members of the Force 1,258; 1 Chief Constable; 1 Deputy Chief Constable; 1 Chief Inspector; 1 Inspector of Detectives; 26 Inspectors; 1 Chief Identification Officer; 11 Sergeants of Detectives; 63 Sergeants; 35 Detective Sergeants; 57 Patrol Sergeants; 22 Detectives; 10 Acting Detectives; 1,018 Police Constables; 5 Attached Constables; 3 Policewomen; 3 Police Matrons; Attached Civilian Service 168.

Police Statistics for 1951

Number apprehended or summoned:	
Criminal and General	35,469
Traffic	384,345
Total	419,814
Accidental Deaths	33
Number of Inquests	81
Number of Lost Children	531
Number of Licenses Issued	79,730
Revenue Therefrom	$375,520.25

Police Department—continued

Location of Stations

Headquarters—149 College St. EMpire 3-2121

Station

No.

1. 8 Court Street.
3. 31 Claremont Street, near Queen Street.
4. 466 Dundas St. E., near Parliament St.
5. 135 Davenport Road at New Street.
6. 1313 Queen Street at Cowan Avenue.
7. 756 Ossington Ave., north of Bloor St.
8. 126 Pape Avenue, north of Queen Street.
9. 354 Keele Street, south of Dundas Street.
10. 97 Main Street at Swanwick Avenue.
11. 674 Markham Street at London Street.
12. 2398 Yonge Street at Montgomery Avenue.

Traffic Div. Ordnance St. and Strachan Ave.

Central Garage, Ordnance St. and Strachan Ave.

All accidents occurring on the public streets should be reported promptly to the Police Department.

TAXICAB TARIFF

Extracts from By-law No. 214 of the Board of Commissioners of Police

SCHEDULE "A"

By Distance

One to Four Passengers:

For the first 1/3 mile or part thereof ..... $ .30

For each additional 1/3 mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

By the Hour	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$ 3.00
For each additional 15 minutes	.75
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

Children

Children in charge of an adult: Under the age of eight years, free; over eight years and under twelve years of age, half fare; over twelve years of age, full fare.

Sightseeing Coach or Omnibus

	Not less than	Not more than
For each passenger, per hour	$ .50	$ 1.00

Ambulance

For any journey within the City	$ 8.00
For any journey within the City in an accident or emergency case made at the request of the Department of Public Health of the City of Toronto	$ 9.00

Funeral Hearse

Funeral Hearse	$15.00

Hotel Omnibus

For each passenger	$ .25

Driveself Cab

Upon an hourly basis—75 cents for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis—$5.00 for each day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis—$25.00 for each week of seven days and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

NOTE—For rates to be charged for moving household goods and office furniture, and other rates, see By-law No. 204 of the Board of Commissioners of Police; copy of which may be obtained from the License Office, City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is eight hundred and ninety-two, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 2 Platoon Chiefs, 23 District Chiefs, 156 Captains, 699 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks and 1 Department Physician.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 56-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working twenty-four hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consists of: 23 Pumpers; 6 Hose Wagons; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 11 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 5 Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck and 1 Fire Boat.

Location of Firehalls

No. 1—Headquarters: 152 Adelaide St., W.
2—Portland Street and Richmond Street.
3—10-12 Grosvenor Street.
4—Berkeley Street, corner Duke Street.
5—110 Lombard Street.
7—470 Dundas Street East.
8—College Street, corner of Bellevue Ave.

Fire Department—continued

9—16 Ossington Avenue.
10—34 Yorkville Avenue.
11—Rose Avenue, corner Howard Street.
12—Gerrard Street at Carlaw Avenue.
13—1917 Dundas Street West.
14—754 Ossington Avenue.
15—Cowan Avenue, corner Queen Street.
17—1904 Queen St. E., corner Herbert Ave.
19—386 Perth Avenue.
20—358 Keele Street.
22—87 Main Street.
23—234 Howland Avenue.
24—Balmoral Avenue at Yonge Street.
25—61 Hendricks Avenue.
26—550 Greenwood Avenue.
27—106 Ascot Avenue.
28—16 Montgomery Avenue.
30—Ashbridge's Bay—Commissioners Street.
31—Runnymede Rd., corner MacGregor Ave.
33—Manitou Road—Centre Island.
34—Wanless Avenue, corner Yonge Street.
32—Exhibition Park is opened only during the Canadian National Exhibition, Canadian International Trade Fair and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1951

Total alarms of fire	6,074
Number of building fires	2,645
Number of automobile fires	529
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	94,232
Suspicious fires investigated	128
Formal enquiries	52
Charges laid	3
Convictions	2
Acquittals	1
Number of citizens died from result of fire	13
Citizens rescued	82
First Aid rendered	93
Times inhalators used	279
Lives saved by Department inhalators	193
Firemen injured	88

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY

Maintenance of Public Buildings

The Department is responsible for the maintenance and operation of public buildings as the City Hall, City Hall Annex, Registry Office, Stewart Building and others; all improved buildings rented by the City, such as dwellings, apartments, stores, warehouses, garages, etc. It carries out the maintenance work of most City

buildings, including Fire Halls, Police Stations and Hospital buildings.

Other duties imposed on the Department are City Hall Switchboard Service, maintenance of Toronto Jail including supplies and other matters except its custodial care which is the responsibility of the Provincial Government; the supervision over St. Lawrence Market, City Garage, weed-cutting services, Bath Houses, public Weigh Scales, public conveniences, Tower Clocks, Coal by-law relative to weights and measures, Smoke Abatement Bureau, Fence by-law, Laundry Licenses and Residential by-laws, etc.

Residential and Re-Zoning By-laws

The Department reports on applications made to the Committee on Property for the amendment of residential or restrictive by-laws;

Smoke Abatement

A great deal of attention is given by the Department to the problem of Smoke Abatement and Smoke Control, in the City. There are over 4,000 industrial and commercial plants in Toronto, over which inspection is maintained regarding smoke emission.

A Smoke By-law has been adopted with a view to dealing more adequately with this sub-

ject; undoubtedly, a long stride forward will ensue along lines of smoke abatement.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

The collection and disposal of waste in large Municipalities presents problems which are not common in the performance of other Municipal Services. The collection of refuse is a personal problem with every householder who is in a position to view the results of operation twice each week. The cleanliness of the streets of a Municipality is visible every day to citizens and visitors alike. Carelessly discarded newspapers relatively make the entire street appear untidy.

The establishment of basic work weeks of specific hours invokes greater costs if 24-hour vigilance is to be maintained on a 7-day week basis.

The Department has, in recent months, carried out extensive investigation and research into the various phases of refuse collection and refuse disposal, including chemical and mechanical analysis of household refuse; production per person and per outlet, area and seasonal variation. This work has been carried out with the assistance of the Ontario Research Foundation. It is the basis of study for natural resources

conservation and recovery; to retard the ever increasing waste production, to reduce collection costs, to restore to industry a large portion of the 200,000 tons of waste consumed each year at Departmental incinerators, to produce a readily marketable soil conditioner from kitchen and vegetable waste, leaves, etcetera.

Processing certain types of waste has produced a dry food suitable for swine and fowl. Chemical analysis establishes the availability of nitrogen, protein, fat and potential sugar.

During the fall of 1950 and 1951, approximately 5,000 tons of leaves collected from the streets were stock-piled. Decomposition and aging produces a very valuable soil conditioner in the form of leaf mould, which has unlimited market.

The research and study being conducted by the Department for the specific purposes above enumerated, in itself, warrants continuation and development of practical application, inasmuch as 800,000 cubic yards of waste is available annually for this purpose, which must be collected as Municipal waste and hauled to disposal or processing areas, whichever it may be.

The general services performed by the Department of Street Cleaning, including the cleaning

of public thoroughfares, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material, the cleaning of catch basins, the oiling of unimproved roadways, the removal of snow and the placing of abrasives on the highways. The organization comprises of central Administration Office; three main Divisions for Street Cleaning and Refuse Collection Services, each supervised by a Divisional Superintendent; an Engineering Division which controls the maintenance of motor equipment and the operation of four Refuse Disposal Plants.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

In addition to the Head Office, the Department is broken down into three main Divisions: Division of Welfare Services, Division of Accounts and Issuances and Division of Maintenance and Special Services, which are in turn broken down into Sections and Units.

SOME OF THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To those eligible, Unemployment or other public assistance is granted on an emergency

basis or, after investigation, relief is issued regularly each half month. Provision is made for food, fuel, shelter, clothing and medical services. Relief assistance is granted under the Unemployment Relief Act and the Provincial Government shares in this expenditure on an agreed basis.

Under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, patients discharged for convalescent care in the community, as approved by the Department of Public Health, are eligible for post sanatorium assistance.

These investigational and social case work services are carried out in three District Offices located in the western, central and eastern sections of the City.

Social Maintenance (Child Maintenance)

This term applies to two types of maintenance, Statutory and Voluntary. Statutory Maintenance is paid under a Judge's Order for the maintenance of children committed to Children's Aid Societies under the Children's Protection Act. It also includes maintenance of delinquent children committed to Ontario Training Schools. Voluntary Maintenance is supplementary to the

services provided through the Statutes and is paid to various child-caring and other agencies under a policy approved annually by City Council.

Nutrition Service

Gives advice to families on relief with regard to the most advantageous expenditure of their relief allowance. Nutrition Service is also responsible for general supervision of the housekeeping staffs and preparation of menus and meals served in the various institutions, Nursery and Day Care Centres.

Hospitalization

Under the Public Hospitals Act, hospitals may make application to the Department for payment of maintenance of Toronto patients who are unable to meet this expense. Maintenance applies to general incurable and convalescent hospitals. Liability is assumed only after careful investigation of each case.

Old Age Assistance, Etc.

The taking of applications for Old Age Assistance, Blind Person's Allowance and Mothers' Allowances in the responsibility of the Department. The applications are then forwarded to

the respective branches of the Department of Public Welfare, Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for their investigation and decision.

Care of the Aged and Chronically Ill

The Department is responsible for the investigation and certification, medically and socially, of applications on behalf of aged and chronically ill indigent citizens in the community and hospitals for care in institutions for the aged and private nursing homes, etc.

Nursery Centres

Twelve Nursery Centres are operated to provide day care for children between the ages of two and five years whose mothers are required to undertake employment outside the home and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half the expenditure. The Nurseries are located strategically throughout the city and have a total capacity of 605 children. Nursery Centres are operated as provided in the Day Nurseries Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1946, c. 17). In addition, three private Nursery Centres, with a combined capacity of 138 children, are given financial support.

Day Care Centres

Three Day Care Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals and supervision before and after school for school-age children of working mothers. The total capacity of the Day Care Centres is 245 children.

Noon Feeding Centres

Two Noon Feeding Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals for school-age children residing in public housing units operated by the City of Toronto. They have a capacity of 240 children.

Children's Observation Home

The Children's Observation Home for the detention of juvenile delinquents pending decision of the Juvenile Court is under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Single, Homeless, Unemployed Men

Seaton House, 320 Seaton Street, is maintained for the care of homeless, unemployed, single men. During the winter months, additional temporary facilities are set up to care for homeless, unemployed and transient single men. Applications for assistance are taken at the Single Men's Unit, 73 Howard Street.

Housing

The Housing Unit assists citizens to obtain satisfactory housing, particularly the placement of families in emergency housing units.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

As a result of the rapid development of the city during recent years, the Department of Works is now engaged upon an extensive construction programme, included in the Third Report and Official Plan of the Toronto City Planning Board, adopted in Council on May 1, 1950. The works consist of pavement widenings, the opening and paving of new highways; the construction of subways and bridges; construction of a new Water Works Pumping Station in Parkdale and Extension to the High Level Pumping Station; construction of water supply mains; completion of the new Main Sewage Treatment Plant, and construction of main sanitary intercepting and storm sewers.

Some of the major works, either under way or to be commenced during 1952, are as follows:

Don Valley Roadway, from Keating Street to Mount Pleasant Road—grading, culverts, sheet

piling, subway, bridges and pavements—estimated cost, $10,420,000.00.

Dundas Street and Shuter Street Extension, from Sherbourne Street to Kingston Road—demolition of buildings, grading, sewers, subway, sidewalks and pavements—estimated cost, $3,750,000.00.

Duplex Avenue and Jedburgh Road Extension, to connect with the northerly sections of Duplex Avenue and Jedburgh Road—estimated cost, $235,000.00.

Keating Street Extension, between Leslie Street and Woodbine Avenue—estimated cost, $2,650,000.00 (including $800,000.00 for necessary sewer construction).

Mount Pleasant Road, from Merton Street to Eglinton Avenue—widening of pavement, including new sidewalks — estimated cost, $650,000.00.

St. George Street Extension, from Dupont Street to connect with Russell Hill Road—subway, bridge, pavement, sidewalks—estimated cost $3,284,000.00.

Construction of subways on Dupont Street, west of Lansdowne Avenue, and on Jones Avenue, north of Gerrard Street, was commenced in 1950, at estimated costs of

$645,000.00 and $700,000.00, respectively. It is expected they will be open to vehicular traffic early in 1952.

Replacement of Sherbourne Street bridge, north of Bloor Street—estimated cost, $980,000.

Construction of a new two-berth ferry dock at Hanlan's Point—estimated cost, $271,000.00.

Extension of Water Works system, including large distribution mains, additional pumping equipment, construction of a new Parkdale Pumping Station and extension to the High Level Pumping Station—estimated cost, $10,-133,000.00.

Construction of new Main Sewage Treatment Plant has been under way for some time. It was placed in partial operation in July, 1950, and the first stage is expected to be completed in 1952. Estimated cost of the project is $9,168,000.00.

Sewer Modernization Programme—estimated cost, $10,000,000.00. First contract was for a sanitary intercepting sewer for Eastern Beaches district, at an estimated cost of $700,000.00, construction of which was commenced in October, 1951. Another item for 1952 will be the commencement of the Runnymede Storm Sewer System—estimated cost,

$500,000.00. The Belt Line Creek 6-foot culvert, from Yonge Street to Oriole Parkway, was nearly completed by the end of 1951. Estimated cost, $245,000.00.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING AND SURVEYING

The Department of City Planning and Surveying provides a valuable combination of the interlocking services of Planning, Surveying and Traffic Engineering. This combination permits ready co-ordination where necessary and results in a high rate of efficiency in the transaction of the City's business.

The head of the Department is the Planning Director of both the City and the Toronto and York Planning Boards.

The Surveying Division of the Department is responsible for the definition of land boundaries and the preparation of legal descriptions for the purposes of the Administration and all other departments of the Civic Service.

The Traffic Engineering Division under the direction of the City Traffic Engineer, which is represented on the Traffic Conference, is concerned with all matters relating to the regulation

of traffic. A constant study and analysis of accidents is maintained. This information and data relative to traffice congestion and delays is invaluable for the purpose of designing remedial measures, and, in addition, is essential to the work of the City Planning Board.

The duties of this Division include all engineering activities in connection with traffic, including the installation, operation and maintenance of automatic traffic signals, the erection and maintenance of traffic parking signs, the painting of traffic lines on City roadways, the erection and maintenance of street-name signs and the installation of modern street lighting throughout the City.

Considerable progress was made in the street lighting modernization programme up to the time when power shortage rendered a curtailment of activities necessary. After several years' delay this work was resumed in 1951. Some 135 miles of streets out of a total of 576 now have the new lights. It is expected that this work will proceed until all streets have been relighted with over 42,000 modern type lights. There are over 42,000 street lights included in the public lighting programme.

TORONTO CITY PLANNING BOARD

The Board has issued four reports dated December 1946, December 1947, June 1949 and January 1952. The 1949 report includes the Official Plan for the City of Toronto prepared in accordance with The Planning Act. This plan, which was approved by Council on May 1st, 1950, and by the Minister of Planning and Development on August 9th, 1950, will be an outstanding feature in the full record of the city's development, progress and growth. During the first half of the century no less than six comprehensive plans of civic improvement were prepared but while exercising considerable influence on civic development, none of these attained that status of an official and approved programme for future development only now made possible by the provisions of The Planning Act of 1946. In preparing this plan the Board placed great emphasis on the necessity of practicability from a financial standpoint and to that end limited its recommendations for capital expenditures to those that could be financed during the next thirty years without undue increase in the tax rate for debt charges. The Board is satisfied that this will be the case if the undertaking of the many important projects recommended be timed on a strict priority basis to synchronise with the established pattern of future debt retirement.

The plan includes all capital expenditures that could be foreseen by all Departments of the Civic Service at the date of its presentation. These have an aggregate estimated cost of $181,832,498.00, and include civic buildings of all kinds, water and sewer works, new highways, pavement widenings, railway grade separations, recreational facilities on a city wide and neighbourhood basis and many other matters affecting civic welfare, comfort and convenience. In addition to these physical improvements, the plan establishes a basic land use pattern designed to prevent further residential depreciation and subject to a recognition of desirable existing trends, to segregate and stabilize industrial and commercial districts. This phase of the plan will be supplemented in the near future by a comprehensive zoning by-law that will implement in detail the general land use policy thus established and control future densities of occupation which are a major fundamental cause of traffic congestion.

As a further step towards the preservation of residential amenities and the establishment of conditions under which all the residential areas of the City may prove attractive to family life,

the plan defines 78 residential neighbourhoods capable of community organization for self-protection and improvement. In the selection of these neighbourhoods it has been the policy of the Board, as far as possible, to recognise uniformity of the economic and racial characteristics of the residents as well as the age and other physical characteristics of buildings as providing the most favourable condition for the acceptance of the proposals.

While as has been said above the plan endeavours to comprehend all necessary improvements during the next thirty years it, in no way, can be said to "freeze the future." Undoubtedly, as time goes on new situations will arise and new conditions will be created requiring amendment. Ample statutory power for amendment is provided and these situations and conditions can be met as occasions arise. In the meantime, however, the adoption of the Official Plan has established an acceptable programme for orderly progress that cannot fail to enhance and maintain the city's physical, social and cultural importance.

The report of January 1952, summarises the progress to date in carrying out the Official Plan.

THE TORONTO AND YORK PLANNING BOARD

The Toronto and York Planning Board is a body corporate of 9 members of whom 5 are appointed by the City and four by the County. Its jurisdiction as defined by the Minister of Planning and Development covers the City of Toronto and the County of York.

This Board supersedes the Toronto and Suburban Planning Board appointed by Council in September, 1946.

The duties of the Board as defined by the Minister of Planning and Development are to prepare an Official Plan of which the general scope and purpose shall include.

(a) Land uses and consideration generally of industrial, agricultural, residential and commercial areas.

(b) Ways of Communication.

(c) Sanitation.

(d) Green Belts and Park Areas.

(e) Public Transportation.

Members of the Board hold office for three years, one-third retiring each year.

In order that a close contact may be maintained with all the municipalities comprised in

the Planning Area, the County Council appoints each year an Advisory Planning Committee consisting of one representative of the Council of each Suburban Municipality. The Board is required to consult the Committee on all matters of general policy affecting the Planning Area.

The Board has issued three reports dated December 1947, December 1949 and December 1951. The 1949 report deals with matters relating to the whole County and includes recommendations in respect to Highways, Land Use, Recreation, Water Supply and Drainage, Reforestation, Transportation and Transit and other matters. The 1951 Report details the progress made to date in carrying out the Board's recommendations.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937)' and composed of the Mayor of the City and eight others; three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The

persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

The Reference Library, including the Business and Technical Library, and the Central Circulating Library are located in the main Library building, St. George and College Streets. Immediately north of this building there is a well-equipped Boys' and Girls' Library. There are sixteen Branch Libraries and also smaller

libraries in thirty-three Schools and Settlements, etc. Libraries are administered in Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Runnymede Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children. There are deposit libraries in 13 Homes for the Aged, and in the Mercer Reformatory.

The Reference Library is open from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; the Central Circulating Library from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The remaining branch libraries from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m. (Saturdays: 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.) but are closed on Wednesdays. The Boys' and Girls' Library on St. George Street is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The main building includes the Reference and Circulating Division, the Central Reading Room, with an ample supply of the leading Canadian, British and American newspapers and magazines; the Music Library; the Reference collection of bound volumes of the Canadian, British and American patent specifications; a valuable collection of Government documents, and a "Current File" of Clippings, these gathered from periodicals for reference purposes.

The Circulating portion of the main building also houses the Kipling Room for boys and girls

of High School age, and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence). The room is open to the public daily without charge. It also houses the Circulating Picture Collection and the Educational Film Library.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1951

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$ 3,800,000
Adult books issued for home reading	2,261,628
Reference books used	264,015
Boys' and Girls' books used	1,933,692
Books and pamphlets added (Net)	9,812
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	807,251

CIVIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Civic Advisory Council, formerly the Toronto Reconstruction Council, was established by the City Council under By-law No. 16051, December 14, 1943.

The function of the Civic Advisory Council is to act in an advisory capacity to the City

Council and to place at its service the knowledge, skills and advice of persons, representing a cross-section of the community, on matters affecting the interests of the citizens of Toronto. The terms of reference, are, briefly, to inquire into, report on, and make recommendations in respect to such matters as the position and responsibilities of the municipality and problems concerning social security and community welfare.

TORONTO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Toronto Traffic Conference is an advisory body originally appointed in 1930, to advise Council on matters of traffic and parking. The original membership of four has been increased to twelve, and consists of five representatives of the Traffic Advisory Board; and one each from the Toronto Transportation Commission; the Ontario Safety League; the Works Committee; City Traffic Engineer; the Department of City Planning; the Department of Works and the Police Department.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Wednesdays, for the pur-

pose of considering all matters remitted to it by the Works Committee, or any other source, or initiated by its members. Its findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Works Committee for its information and assistance.

The members serve without remuneration and a place of meeting and secretarial services are provided, without cost to the City, by the Board of Trade.

TORONTO TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL

The Toronto Traffic Safety Council was formed in 1947 for the purpose of combatting traffic accidents through safety education.

A Committee, whose Chairman is the Mayor, formulates policy and recommends specific safety measures within the city.

Personnel, with the exception of a secretary is drawn from the Toronto Police Department, and uniformed officers visit schools to lecture and show films as well as conduct the "Elmer" Safety Elephant programme.

The Committee meets every third Thursday of the month in the Mayor's Office.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The World's Largest Annual Exhibition

Having gained recognition many years ago as the world's greatest annual exposition, the Canadian National Exhibition celebrated its 72nd year in 1951. Its pre-eminence is due to the utmost care with which it has been developed over a period of seven decades and its altogether unique and desirable combination of business and pleasure. It has no counterpart anywhere. It is not privately owned and it is not operated for profit. Citizens of Canada are pardonably proud of this world-famous achievement.

In 1951 the Canadian National Exhibition again set new attendance records. 2,699,000 passed through the gates in the fourteen days and a new one-day record was set at 294,500. With total revenue also increased it proved a most successful year for exhibitor and Exhibition alike.

The Canadian National Exhibition with land, buildings and plant equipment valued at $50,000,000, serves a purpose which in turn has transcended national and intra-Empire scope and requirements and is definitely world-wide. The tourist and amusement seeker, the business

man, industrialist and foreign buyer, those associated with the farm or factory, mine or mill, visitors of both sexes and all ages find a judicious mixture of profit and pleasure not found elsewhere.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprisinging 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the

The Band Shell—with Lake Ontario in the background. It is difficult to imagine a more beautiful setting.

landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

British and foreign governments and innumerable private organizations have found this exposition not only the gateway to the Canadian market, but a world-wide trade stimulant. The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features—the new $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Fifteen hundred performers on a 1500 foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene full of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; two art galleries; aquatic spectacles, sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway make an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Viewing Grand Stand performance ⟶

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sport, and engineering are presented

in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are all on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes every afternoon and evening of one week to complete the classes and at least two dog shows are held during the fourteen days.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The dates for 1952 are August 22nd to September 6th.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Coliseum, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. ⟶

"Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the Late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. The six post-war shows following the enforced 7-year lapse have been generally acknowledged as the most successful of the series. Entries have been beyond expectation (just short of 17,000 in 1951), quality has been higher than ever before, and attendance unprecedented, all of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is now more heartily appreciated by both agriculturists and the general public. The "Royal" is going forward with an ambitious programme for the 1952 show which will be held in the Coliseum 14-22 November

The steel and concrete Coliseum buildings which house the "Royal" cover 25 acres and are admirably suited to the varied exhibits. In all 15,000 head of live stock and poultry can be accommodated.

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

For the past four years, towards the end of each May and beginning of June, Toronto has been the gathering place for thousands of business men from all over the world. During that time the name "Toronto" has acquired a new significance to these visitors from abroad. To thousands upon thousands of business men, Toronto symbolizes the ideal of unrestricted multi-lateral trade amid growing understanding between nations. To many in foreign lands Toronto means Canada, and Canada means Toronto.

But this new conception of Toronto is really a very old one. To the Indians, "Toronto" meant a place of meeting, or a market place. To international traders today Toronto is still the place of meeting, the market place of the world.

Trade Fair—continued

Every year, when the Canadian International Trade Fair gets under way, business men from all over the world meet in Toronto to do business amid a framework of merchandise from many lands. They trade goods and ideas, discuss products and prices, and transact business totalling untold millions of dollars. That is the Trade Fair: a gigantic show window where international traders can shop in the shortest time and the most convenient way possible for the goods they want.

This year Canada's Trade Fair will be held from June 2 to June 13, and will be bigger and better than ever before. About 30 or more nations are expected to participate, and the goods displayed will likely occupy around 200,000 square feet of space. Business men from an estimated 60 countries will visit the Fair to examine and compare the merchandise on display—and to buy, when they find what they want.

Conceived as an experiment, the Trade Fair is now established as an institution. It was originally designed as Canada's answer to the manifold trade problems that confronted the world after the World War II. At that time, most of Canada's overseas customers, upon whom she

relied to a large extent to maintain a balanced economy, were seriously short of dollars because of the disastrous impact of the war on world trade. This dollar-poverty abroad severely cur-

Exhibitors of consumer goods are invariably delighted with the interest the Canadian International Trade Fair creates among the general public. This photo shows crowds lining up to get into the Fair on one of the three days during its two-week run when the general public is admitted. On the other days, the Fair is visited by an army of business men from all the major trading nations of the world, interested in examining and comparing the diverse selection of products exhibited in order to find the most efficient, economical or otherwise suitable product for their purposes.

tailed Canada's export trade. Canadian economic experts decided to help our overseas customers earn more dollars by giving them assistance in selling their goods in Canada.

The Trade Fair idea, born in 1946, became a reality two years later. The overwhelming response from Canada and abroad convinced the Canadian Government, which sponsors the event, that it was on the right track. A second Trade Fair was held in 1949, a third in 1950 and a fourth in 1951. Results of each showed more and more clearly that the event was an extremely valuable means for promoting domestic and international trade.

In its four years' history the Trade Fair has gone a considerable way towards achieving its objective. Its contributions cannot entirely be measured in dollars and cents; much of its value is of an intangible nature. To some extent, for instance, it has contributed, and will continue to contribute, towards better understanding between nations.

This year's Trade Fair will be one more step towards achieving the ideal to which it is dedicated: the promotion of international trade.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas.

GENERAL SERVICE RATE

	Cubic Feet per Month	Gross	Net
First	200 or less	$1.30	$1.20
Next	1,800	18c per C	17c per C
"	8,000	17½c per C	16½c per C
"	90,000	16½c per C	15½c per C
"	400,000	15½c per C	14½c per C

Minimum bill: $1.30 gross, $1.20 net, per meter per month.

Rates for quantities in excess of the above and for special classes of service may be obtained at the Head Office of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, President; Edward J. Tucker, Vice-President; W. C. Laidlaw, George F. Knight, Hon. Senator G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., R. R. Corson, J. G. Parker, J. A. Northey, J. K. Macdonald and His Worship the Mayor.

Edward J. Tucker, General Manager

H. G. Smith, Secretary

OFFICES: 19 Toronto Street. EM. 3-6941

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners were incorporated by Federal Act of Parliament, passed in 1911, to develop and administer the Port of Toronto. Under this Act five Commissioners are appointed—three being appointed by the City Council, and two by the Dominion Government, one of whom is the nominee of the Toronto Board of Trade. They are appointed for terms of three years, are eligible for reappointment and serve without remuneration.

Commencing active operations in 1914, the Commissioners in co-operation with the City Council and the Dominion Government have transformed what was once an inadequate and relatively inaccessible waterfront district into one of the most up-to-date harbours on the Great Lakes. In cargo tonnage, facilities afforded to shippers, and economic and commercial advantages for industry and manufacturers, the Port of Toronto rates among the highest of both Canadian Lake and Sea Ports.

Two modern industrial areas have been created out of the marshlands and lands covered by water which previously were, for the most part, non-revenue producing. Permanent con-

crete wharves and piers have been constructed, rail, road and water services have been co-ordinated and the Harbour itself has passed from a state of inadequacy to a state of utility and efficiency. Waterborne cargo tonnage has increased by some 1,100 per cent. and the expansion of industrial and commercial activity has been most marked.

In addition to improvements effected in navigation and in the commercial and industrial facilities, the development plans included the reclamation of park and recreational areas, of which Sunnyside Beach, near the western entrance to the City, has become Toronto's Lakeshore Playground.

Extending easterly from the Humber River to Leslie Street is the cross-town waterfront highway with, for the most part, a minimum pavement width of 50 feet. The foresight in constructing this fast traffic artery, made possible by the waterfront development, is evidenced by the many thousands of motorists using it daily.

In order to finance development works, the Commissioners under their Act of Incorporation, were authorized to borrow money and issue bonds. Bonds so issued were guaranteed as to

principal and interest by the City. In 1951, interest and debt retirement charges amounted to $1,419,317.21. Of this amount the City paid $73,615.99 towards the redemption of Harbour bonds. The balance of $1,345,701.22 was met by The Toronto Harbour Commissioners out of Harbour revenues.

During 1951, businesses operating on the waterfront paid in taxes to the City some $2,372,150.00. Deducting the $73,615.99 that the City paid toward redemption of Harbour bonds in 1951, from the amount derived by the City in taxes during the same period, it will be seen that the taxes received were in excess of the amount the City was called upon to pay under its guarantee by some $2,298,534.00. Since the incorporation of The Toronto Harbour Commissioners in 1912, occupied Harbour properties have paid in taxes to the City of Toronto some $23,372,150.00.

The two municipal airports, one a combined airport and seaplane base on Toronto Island and the other an all-weather airport at Malton, and also the Toronto Life Saving and Police Patrol Service are administered by The Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

Alternating Current Light and Power Rates
Residence Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Energy Charge:

One and eight-tenths cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and two-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c. (Net).

Commercial Lighting Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycles—120 Volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100% Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Seven and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Minimum Demand—500 Watts.

Energy Charge:

One and nine-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours' monthly use of Billing Demand.

One-half cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c. (Net).

Power Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycles—3 Phase 550 Volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycles—3 Phase—208 Volts (See Note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One cent per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-one one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

NOTE:—Alternating Current 25 and 60 Cycles —3 Phase—208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4 wire A.C. network is installed.

Direct Current service is supplied in a restricted down town area only.

Rates for Direct Current and special classes of service, such as Flat Rate Water Heaters, Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

The Toronto Transportation Commission was incorporated by an Act of the Ontario Legislature assented to June 4th, 1920. The Act of Incorporation is 10-11 Geo. V, 1920, Chap. 144. Copies of the Act may be obtained at the Commission's offices.

The Commission consists of three members, appointed by the City Council to serve for three years, and to be paid such salary or other remunerations as may be fixed by Council.

No member of the City Council is eligible for appointment as a member of the Commission.

Toronto Transportation Commission—continued

The Commission is entrusted with the control, maintenance, operation and management of all local public transportation facilities in Toronto and must collect such tolls and fares so that the revenue of the Commission shall be sufficient to make all transportation facilities under its control and management self-sustaining after providing for such maintenance, renewals, depreciation and debt charges as it shall think proper.

The principal motor coach routes radiating from the City, motor coach sight-seeing and other special motor coach services are operated by the Commission under the name of Gray Coach Lines, Limited. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Toronto and thence to Muskoka Lakes, North Bay and other northern Ontario resorts, Gray Coach Lines' motor coach services have made Toronto the hub of highway travel and have developed a profitable tourist business for Toronto.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Toronto Transportation Commission. Passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of ferry boats and freight craft between the mainland and the three Islands—

Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. The one-way trip to any of these points is made in approximately fifteen minutes.

Several municipalities adjacent to Toronto have arranged to have their local public transportation services managed by the Toronto Transportation Commission. This arrangement is advantageous to these municipalities and does not impose any financial responsibility on Toronto or on the Commission. These include bus, trolley coach and street car services in York Township, trolley coach service in Weston; and bus services in Forest Hill Village, Leaside and East York Township, and in the municipalities between Toronto and Richmond Hill on North Yonge Street.

YONGE STREET SUBWAY

Construction of the Yonge Street rapid transit line commenced September 8th, 1949, and considerable progress has been made since that time. By the end of 1951 about two miles of subway structure had been completed, with sand back-fill and temporary pavement installed over half of it. Excavation for one mile of open cut section was completed with bridges to carry the cross streets, well advanced.

Toronto Transportation Commission—continued

In October of last year, a contract was awarded to the Foundation Company of Canada for station finish in all subway stations from Davisville south. Glass faced masonry was selected for wall finish material as it is durable, easily cleaned, and very attractive in appearance. The above ground stations will be of pleasing contemporary design, brick construction, and will make extensive use of insulated glazing units of the "thermo-pane" type.

In November, 1951, a tender was awarded to the British firm, The Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company for the supply of 104 rapid transit cars. These cars will be of the most modern design, 57 feet long and ten feet wide. They will be sem-permanently coupled in 2-car units and a train will consist of a maximum of 8 cars during rush hours.

Included in the Commission's long range power supply program are several new sub-

Car Equipment.

Looking south through Crescent Road to Rosedale Station, showing platforms being constructed and in the distance may be seen the Aylmer Street Bridge.

stations, which will supply power to the Yonge Street subway. These are Richmond, Pleasant, Asquith and Davisville substations. Power will also be supplied from the Toronto Hydro Electric System North Toronto Station.

All main contracts for the rapid transit line have now been awarded and it is expected that the structure will be completed, cars received and operating, by December 1953 or early in 1954.

Yonge Street Subway, looking south-west from Chaplin Crescent, showing excavation being prepared for footings of the Way and Structure Shop.

Queen Station looking north.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

Substantial progress has been made within the past year in the redevelopment of Regent Park (north), a substandard housing area of 42.5 acres bounded by Dundas Street East, Gerrard Street East, Parliament and River Streets, the Eastern Section of six apartment blocks and four group houses (326 units in all) are now completed and occupied, while the park area has been sodded and adequate lighting installed.

Construction is well under way in the Central Section, with work progressing favourably on five of the six apartment blocks and the site

Building No. 5 at Sumach and Oak Streets, Regent Park Housing Project.

of the other being ready for demolition. One of the three group houses has also been completed. This section will contain 324 housing units.

When completed the project will contain 1,062 housing units.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens and operating since then as a non-profit service agency, the Bureau of Municipal Research provides a continuing non-partisan study of civic affairs. Through its bulletin 'Civic Affairs' and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations, and through the work of its staff in addressing public gatherings and in serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a source of information, constructive criticism, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals and to business and professional firms and organizations in Greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to civic officials, and to the press. Its information services are readily available to them and to the general public.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION—TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Officers for 1952-1953

Honorary Presidents—W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., John E. Corcoran, Q.C.

President—Thomas E. Holdsworth.

First Vice-president—George N. Duthie.

Second Vice-president—Wm. A. Summerville.

Third Vice-president—Robert A. Allen.

Secretary—Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer—Clifford E. Blackburn.

Chairman of Publicity—Robert G. Dibble.

Directors—Garnet A. Archibald, John D. Bennett, Charles M. Carrie, Ald. Wm. C. Davidson, Q.C., John J. Glass, Ald. George P. Granell, Frederick Hamilton, Hiram E. McCallum, J. Douglas McNish, Q.C., Ald. Leonard M. Reilly, Robert J. Siberry, Melville W. Wilson, Q.C.

Objects:

(a) To preserve and maintain the fraternal and social spirit amongst Former-Members of Toronto City Councils and to perpetuate their memories while such members.

(b) To promote the development of the City of Toronto and advance the interest of its citizens.

(c) To keep its members informed of all questions of public interest and importance and to any proposed legislation affecting our community.

(d) To hold meetings at regular intervals for the purpose of interchanging ideas and discussing subjects of interest to the Association and its members and for the promotion of its objects.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845.

The principal objects of the Board are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the City of Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of uniformity in the business of its members and those dealing with them.

(c) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Empire and functions through a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Committees, the principal of which are Advisory Engineering and Planning, Insurance, Labour Relations, Legislation, Membership Tours, Social Problems, Taxation and Industrial Transportation and Customs. The Board also operates thirteen Trade and Professional Branches, namely, Book Publishers, British Commonwealth, Canadian Display Designers and Builders, Fuel Dock, Funeral Directors, Grain and Grain Products, Laundry and Cleaners, Lumbermen, Motion Picture, Music Publishers, Oil Heating, Poultry and Dairy Products, and Provision Trade, and has affiliated with it the Fuel Protection Association.

The Board has direct representation on a number of bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

Affiliated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, composed of 565 members who meet for

dinner meetings each Monday night from October 1st to April 30th.

The Toronto Junior Board of Trade comprises six hundred young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The Junior Board meets every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at 6.00 p.m. for dinner meetings, from October 1st to April 30th. The members are granted limited privileges in the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Incorporated under Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1902 (2 Edward VII, Chap. 48).

The work of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is based upon the studies, recommendations, and suggestions of its Standing and Special Commitees, and Division and Branch Committees.

On all matters of national importance to manufacturers these studies, recommendations, and suggestions go to the Association's governing body or parliament, namely the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of members elected annually representing all

provinces, and almost every type of manufacturing in the Dominion. The members of Council are nominated by the local Committees throughout the country, and are experienced business leaders in their respective communities. Council meets regularly, and the annual election ensures the introduction of some newcomers each year. It can be said that policies decided upon by the Executive Council truly represent the views of the Canadian manufacturing industry as a whole.

The Executive Committee, which might be described as the board of directors of the Association, also represents all parts of Canada.

There are nine Standing Committees and, in addition, numerous Division and Branch Committees in the five Divisions and twenty-seven Branches from coast to coast. One of these Branches is the Toronto Branch which deals with matters of industrial interest in the Toronto area.

TORONTO CONVENTION AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

This Association was organized in the year 1926 for the purpose of increasing tourist traffic and securing Conventions for the City of Toronto.

Toronto Convention and Tourist Association Incorporated—continued

This Association is governed by an executive committee appointed from its elected Directorate, and is the recognized channel of community enterprise for the promotion of the visitor industry. It carries on the advertising, selling and promotional work on behalf of the city to secure transient visitors. During the summer months it maintains Toronto's official tourist information office on Lake Shore Boulevard. The Association's activities are financied by the membership fees and subscriptions of its supporters and an annual grant from the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies which might advantageously locate in the Toronto area, and has a

staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 312 industrial developments for the Toronto area, representing a capital investment of $109,445,400.00. They already provide direct employment for 21,741 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1951 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto area for taxes and hydro power a total of $2,074,000.00.

TORONTO AND YORK ROADS COMMISSION

The Commission consists of five persons, two appointed by the County Council of York, two appointed by the City of Toronto, and a fifth to be appointed by the four elected members or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of main suburban roads to be determined upon by the Commission. The cost is to be borne 25 per cent. by the City, 25 per cent. by the County, and 50 per cent. by the Ontario Government.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services. This is a needed reform in local government.

Over the past few years the Association has urged the establishment of a competent body to enquire fully into the municipal position and to make recommendations for the adjustment of the financial structure of municipalities of Ontario and their relationships with the Provincial and Federal Governments.

On June 27, 1951, the Prime Minister of Ontario appointed the Provincial-Municipal Committee to examine into all phases of the municipal structure and municipal-provincial relations; this Association being represented on the Committee by one member and an alternative member.

The Association placed before the Provincial-Municipal Committee Submissions (dated Janu-

ary 18, 1952) for the adjustment of the Municipal Position and Tax Structure.

It is the hope of the Association that the Provincial-Municipal Committee will bring forward the necessary recommendations for the long-sought reform in the financial aspects of local government in this great Province.

The Association has held Annual Conferences in Kirkland Lake, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ottawa, Windsor, Hamilton and Owen Sound. This year the Annual Conference will be held again in Ottawa on May 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Membership in the Association is available to all Mayors and Reeves of municipalities in Ontario.

Officers

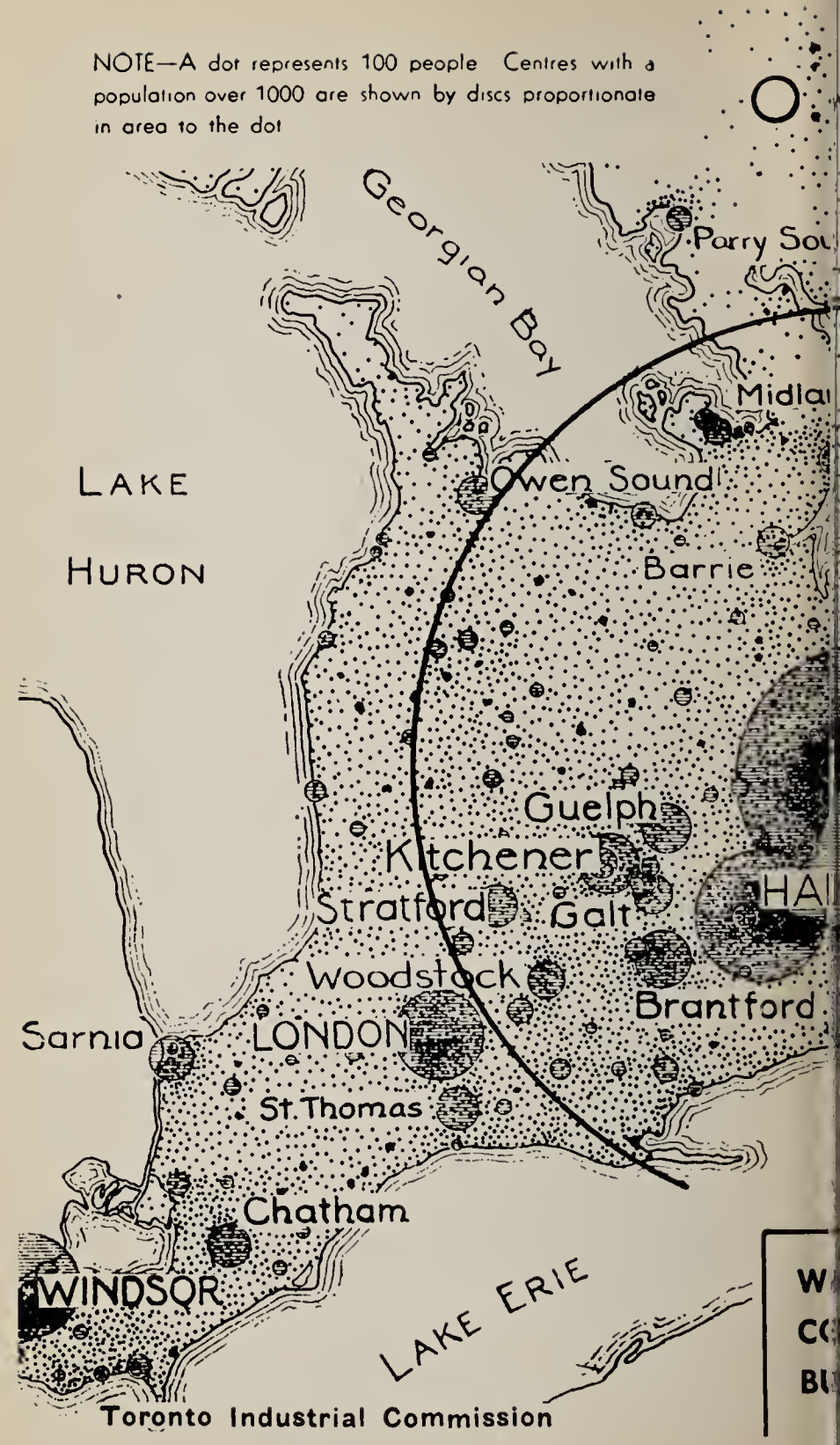
Mayor E. C. Sargent, Owen Sound.

Vice-Presidents:

Reeve Barry E. Atkinson, Sandwich East Township; Mayor W. C. Nelson, Sarnia; and Reeve M. A. Shipley, Teck Township.

Executive Secretary and Treasurer:

Seely W. Eakins, Room 209 City Hall, Toronto. EMpire 6-8411.


NOTE—A dot represents 100 people Centres with a population over 1000 are shown by discs proportionate in area to the dot
Georgian Bay
Parry Sou
Midlai
LAKE
HURON
Owen Sound
Barrie
Guelph
Kitchener
Stratford
Galt
HAI
Woodstock
Brantford
Sarnia
LONDON
St. Thomas
Chatham
WINDSOR
LAKE ERIE
Toronto Industrial Commission

N A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF TORONTO IS
ENTRATED THE "MIDDLE THIRD" OF THE TOTAL
G POWER OF THE CANADIAN MARKET.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This organization, composed of delegates appointed by municipalities throughout Ontario, has been formed for the purpose of discussing important municipal topics and of promoting desirable municipal legislation. The delegates are either members or officers of municipal councils.

The annual meetings are held usually during August or September at a place determined by the Executive Committee.

Member Municipalities—265.

OFFICERS, 1951-1952

President:

Reeve M. A. Shipley, Teck Township.

Vice-Presidents:

R. E. Ashton, Ass't. Comm'r., London; J. F. Berry, City Clerk, Hamilton; Mayor T. H. Currah, St. Thomas; V. H. Evans, Reeve, Tisdale Township; C. Kirk, Clerk, Westminster Township.

Secretary-Treasurer:

K. Grant Crawford, Institute of Local Government, Kingston.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

L. R. Cuming, Chairman.
W. J. Moore, Vice-Chairman.
R. C. Rowland, Vice-Chairman.
R. Howard Yeates, George A. Lister, R. L. Kennedy, C. W. Yates.
Miss M. B. Sanderson, Secretary.
J. A. McDonald, Supervisor of Telephone Systems.

Offices: 67 College Street, Toronto.
Telephone WAverley 4662

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations; assessment Appeals; Arbitrations; supervision of Independent Telephone Systems; supervision of Street Railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters and hearing of applications for Licenses for operation of Public Vehicles and Public Commercial Vehicles.

The Board only **hears** these last mentioned applications and makes recommendations to Department of Highways. If the Board finds in favour of granting a licence it still rests with the Department of Highways whether such Certificate is issued.

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

City Council at its meeting held on April 4, 1949, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, appointed a Committee to be known as the Toronto Civic Historical Committee.

Scope and Duties of Committee

The duty and function, generally, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, shall be to supervise and control all matters of an historical nature within the Municipality, with a view to proper preservation and display of all historic sites, building, monuments, objects and documents.

To submit annually to the Board of Control, programme and budget for the year's operations.

To carry out and supervise the programme embodied in the budget.

To co-operate with Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Government, in all historical matters in the Toronto area.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December 1951

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	1,151,119,131	1,207,292,507	1,246,835,883	1,260,720,479	2,042,046,221
February	960,103,571	1,009,204,256	1,071,394,118	1,076,088,731	1,764,155,265
March	1,003,203,501	1,145,196,824	1,209,872,554	1,343,302,727	2,073,119,598
April	1,035,011,907	1,264,059,769	1,285,072,302	1,370,999,226	1,821,096,557
May	1,136,306,759	1,176,522,027	1,195,392,581	1,381,120,820	2,120,679,286
June	994,125,334	1,160,173,955	1,264,832,046	1,943,594,942	2,161,736,614
July	1,041,216,373	1,200,800,122	1,370,902,453	1,555,496,643	1,805,693,553
August	931,029,892	960,139,472	1,173,215,575	1,395,634,894	1,896,792,910
September	1,001,090,484	1,042,619,111	1,222,181,436	1,682,291,553	1,864,102,072
October	1,223,483,597	1,262,383,456	1,437,110,266	1,760,250,037	2,093,287,477
November	1,213,458,350	1,308,195,565	1,556,653,653	2,303,385,346	2,258,025,907
December	1,143,744,654	1,412,817,508	1,547,033,624	1,894,485,282	1,937,128,891
	12,833,893,553	14,149,404,572	15,581,296,491	18,967,370,680	23,837,864,351

W. W. Duncan,
Manager.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

Telephone service is provided in Toronto and adjoining communities by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which was incorporated under a Dominion charter in 1880. A year later, the Toronto Telephone Despatch Company, which had previously served the community, was absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company.

In 1880 there were only 400 telephones in Toronto. Today there are more than 404,000 in the city exchange area and over 32,100 in the suburbs.

In November, the busiest month of 1951, more than 3,230,000 local calls were placed daily. Long distance calling was highest in October, with over 54,500 calls originating here daily. Each day the long distance centre, the largest in Canada, clears more than three times that number of incoming, outgoing, and through calls.

The city is served by 2,293 long distance circuits. There are 123 from Toronto to Montreal, 35 to Buffalo, 60 to New York, 46 to Detroit, 109 to Hamilton, 41 to Ottawa, 40 to London, Ontario, 21 to Chicago and 16 to Winnipeg.

The Bell Telephone has 6,800 employees located in Toronto, and there are 33 exchanges

serving the city. Indicative of the city's telephone growth, extended area service was introduced in the Toronto area in March. First suburban exchanges to be included in this service plan, whereby calls in both directions between these exchanges and Toronto may be made without long distance charges, were Islington, Weston and Willowdale. Coincident with the adoption of this plan, the Weston and Islington exchanges were converted to dial operation.

Another change indicative of the city's growth was the extension of the two-letter five-figure numbering plan, first introduced in the city in 1951 in three exchanges, to include another city exchange (EMpire 6 for PLaza) and six suburban exchanges (Islington, Weston, Willowdale, Port Credit, Thornhill and Malton).

Officers of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada include: F. Johnson, President; R. V. Macaulay, Executive Vice-President; E. A. Rolph and T. W. Eadie, Vice-Presidents; and C. E. Watson, General Manager, Western Area.

J. A. Dochstader is Toronto Manager.

Office 76 Adelaide Street West
Telephone: WAverley 3911

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 for the purpose of promoting and developing Humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work of the Society has been carried on continuously since its foundation. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City. The activities of the Society have grown until it is recognized as one of the best of its kind on the continent.

COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER TORONTO

President, Samuel Godfrey, O.B.E.; Vice-Presidents, C. P. McTague, Q.C., Harry H. Wilson, Mrs. John Alexander Wilson; Honorary Treasurer, Charles L. Gundy; Chairman, Board of Directors, Samuel Godfrey, O.B.E.; Chairman, Welfare Council Mrs. John Alexander Wilson; Chairman, Budget Committee, David Woods.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Executive Director, William H. Dewar; Executive Secretary, Welfare Council, Miss Florence Philpott.

Offices—Room 910, 100 Adelaide Street West. EM 3-4971.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER TORONTO was incorporated in 1944, bringing together in one federation the Welfare Council, the agencies formerly financed through the Council of Catholic Charities, the Federation for Community Service, the Jewish Social Services and some agencies not previously financed through any federation.

The membership now includes 111 services, 66 of which are known as the Red Feather Services and are financed in whole or in part for their current operating needs by the annual campaign conducted by the Community Chest.

By fund raising and budgeting for the Red Feather Services and social planning through the Welfare Council for both financed and non-financed member agencies, the Community Chest provides a voluntary organization through which citizens can unite to determine real social needs in the community, encourage high standards and efficient operation of essential social services, and, by combining 66 campaigns in one, help reduce the number of annual appeals in the community. All 111 social services exist to help the citizens of Greater Toronto through family counselling, child welfare, delinquency prevention, health education, summer camps,

recreation, and services to the aged and handicapped. The Information and Referral Service of the Welfare Council provides information about all health and welfare services and gives help in referring those in need to the appropriate organization.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Controller of the Meteorological Service, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone KIngsdale 2164. For Forecasts, telephone LYndhurst 7597.

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1942	24.8	69.3	47.2	90	–16	38.11	35.3
1943	19.7	70.8	45.5	94	–21	32.64	72.6
1944	29.8	71.2	47.4	96	0	30.69	43.3
1945	15.0	68.5	46.3	92	–13	40.59	76.1
1946	25.9	70.1	48.1	90	–6	29.39	58.0
1947	27.3	69.3	47.3	93	0	33.36	68.0
1948	18.1	71.4	47.8	101	–12	28.44	58.9
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.4
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	–12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	–4	35.38	52.8

*Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Weather Records—continued

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F

(September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1941-42	6402	1946-47	6749
1942-43	7346	1947-48	6933
1943-44	7086	1948-49	6116
1944-45	6937	1949-50	6778
1945-46	6755	1950-51	6413

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.

Warmest day, mean temperature 92°, July 10, 1936.

Lowest temperature,—26.5°, Jan. 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature,—16°, Feb. 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 49.7°, 1931 and 1949.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, 3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours, 20.5 inches, Dec. 11-12, 1944.

Weather Records—continued

Greatest yearly precipitation, 50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation, 23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall, 123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall, 25.7 inches, 1932-33.

Greatest total hours of sunshine, 2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine, 1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages—1951

Mean Temperature—48.0°F or 2.1° above average.

Precipitation—35.38 inches or 3.33 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1950-1951—52.8 inches or 9.0 inches below average.

Sunshine—1,973 hours, 74 hours below average.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

186 Beverley St., Toronto 2B. WA. 2331

President: Lewis M. Wood

Managing-Director; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Sc., LL.D.

General Manager: A. V. Weir.

Purpose: To ameliorate the conditions of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind— continued

Services to the blind: **Library:** 22,000 touch type books, 46,000 recorded books.

Home Teaching: Adjustment to blindness and crafts taught by blind teachers.

Employment Service: Placement in industry, Canteen and Executive positions.

Research: To Transfer to the touch medium, appliances usually requiring sight.

Concessions: Theatre passes, fare reductions, etc.

Prevention: Occulist care and glasses provided for those in danger of blindness.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1869, incorporated 1909.

Organization—National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions, approximately 30,000 Senior and Junior Branches.

Membership—More than 2,000,000 Senior and Junior Members.

An Organization of Volunteers

As a member of the world-wide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the

world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Disaster Service

Disaster strikes without warning. The Red Cross is quick to respond with food, shelter, medical care and other help when floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occur anywhere in Canada.

Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross free National Blood Transfusion Service is already operating in eight provinces and soon to commence in a ninth. The Service aims at providing blood and plasma for life-giving transfusions, free of charge, in all Canadian hospitals. It undertakes, too, to supply plasma for the use of Canada's armed forces at home and abroad.

Other Services

Outpost hospitals and nursing stations in 75 frontier communities look to the health of Canada's pioneer settlers.

Veterans' Services offer lodges, libraries, films, arts and crafts instruction, visitors, transportation, comforts, etc., to veterans in hospital.

Other Red Cross Services include assistance to less fortunate peoples overseas; treatment for crippled children in Canada; Mobile Medical and Dental Clinics; instruction in First Aid, Swimming and Water Safety and Home Nursing; Women's Work groups, Enquiry Bureau, Visiting Homemakers, Sick Room Supply Loan Service, Highway First Aid Posts.

Toronto Branch Activities in 1951

148,450 visits made to patients by Hospital Services; 3,084 patients instructed in Arts and Crafts; 11,662 blood donations collected for the Armed Forces, D.V.A. Hospitals, and Civil Defence; Lodge operated for veteran patients; 3,925 pieces of sick-room equipment loaned; Soldiers' Club for low-pensioned veterans; 92,324 garments and hospital supplies made; 71,309 Junior Red Cross members in 2,172 branches; Enquiries handled re missing persons; 7,993 Displaced Persons met and assisted; 240 trained in Home Nursing; 530 volunteers trained in First Aid; Food, clothing, medical help and legal advice given needy persons; Veterans and "Shut-ins" transported by Corps; Disaster Services available for emergencies.

Toronto Officers

Mr. Ben Ward-Price, President Mr. H. Motton, Executive Secretary.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Colin W. Gordon, President; Norman M. Fraser, Mgr.

Offices—1104 Bay Street. KI. 4133

The Toronto Builders Exchange is an organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services, joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. It was organized in February, 1867, and is now, therefore, in its 85th year.

The Exchange has approximately 500 members who are employing tens of thousands of workmen. Member firms construct the great majority of the industrial and institutional buildings in the Toronto area. The Exchange holds membership in the Canadian Construction Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and was the first Canadian member of the International Council of Builders Exchanges. It is closely affiliated with the National Construction Council, Ontario General Contractors Association, Construction Safety Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association through dual membership of its members.

The Exchange maintains close contact with the Department of Labour, City Hall, Board of

Education, Canadian National Exhibition and other public bodies. Amicable working agreements are maintained with Labour by negotiations between the Exchange and Labour Organizations.

The Exchange maintains an office in its own building at 1104 Bay Street, where members may review plans and specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers, Municipal and Civic Departments.

A membership list and classified trade directory is published each year.

THE HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA

Founded in 1919 primarily to combat venereal disease which was then rampant in the community, the Health League soon extended its voluntary educational work into every field affecting the health of the public.

In April 1931 the League organized Toronto's first annual Toxoid Week—still carried on each year and recognized as a potent factor in cutting the city's diphtheria death rate from epidemic levels to zero. National Immunization Week each fall and National Health Week each

February also play their part in maintaining the city's outstanding health record.

Most important of all to the health of Torontonians is the fact that the Health League now does its work on a Canada-wide scale, thereby preventing the spread of disease from other communities and greatly reducing the demands made upon this city's busy hospitals. Preventing illness anywhere means helping to prevent it everywhere.

The Health League has always endeavoured to back up the efforts of federal, provincial and municipal health departments.

"The team effort between the League and the Toronto Health Department has over the years produced unmatched results in the fields of immunization, foodhandling and nutrition, to mention but a few," said Dr. L. A. Pequegnat, Toronto's Medical Officer of Health, in a recent public statement.

Officers of the Health League of Canada resident in Toronto, include: H. H. Bishop, President; J. A. Gairdner, Chairman, Board of Honorary Advisory Directors; and Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director.

National Headquarters, No. 111 Avenue Road, Telephone: MIdway 8405.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

In the heart of Toronto, just west of the Parliament Buildings, is the University of Toronto, largest university in the Commonwealth. Each year, more than 11,000 young men and women are registered there in courses leading to degrees and diplomas.

Integral parts of the University are the Royal Conservatory of Music (where another 8,000 are enrolled); the Royal Ontario Museum; the Ontario College of Art. Some 12,000 annually register for evening and summer classes with the Department of University Extension.

Within the student body are young men and women from 37 different countries, making it one of the most international societies in Canada. The national character and international influence of the University is best illustrated, perhaps, by the School of Graduate Studies, where graduates of every Canadian university study beside graduates from institutions in twelve other countries, including men and women from many sections of the British Isles and the United States.

The academic organization of the University is a blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. It is divided into

Faculties and Schools or Institutes, like the large universities of the United States; and in the Faculty of Arts into University College (the State college) and three federated church-supported colleges, Victoria, Trinity and St Michael's.

The University has fostered research in many fields. The discovery there of insulin—on which 3,000,000 people today are dependent—led to the establishment of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research in 1923. In this department and at the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, created nine years previously, scores of important research projects are proceeding. Much significant work also has been done in the field of the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $14,000,000. About $9,000,000 is paid in salaries to 3,200 employees and a large portion of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

The University also is spending vast sums with various building contractors in the City. A new wing for the Physics Building, a new building for Mechanical Engineering, and the Wallberg Memorial Building for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering were opened recently. In 1950 an Achives Building was erected to house Ontario Government archives and the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana collection and new grandstands were built to increase the seating capacity of Varsity Stadium from 19,000 to 27,-100. Announcing a drive for $13,000,000 (to which the City of Toronto contributed $2,000,000) Dr. Sidney Smith, the President, said the money would be used for an addition to the University Library, a men's residence for University College, a new medical research centre, an Arts Building, and a building for women students.

Financed by a $350,000 grant from the Federal Government, a University aerophysics laboratory has been built at Downsview, just north of the City. Near the laboratory site is the Dufferin Division of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm property with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. A few miles farther north on a 180-acre tract the University operates the David

Dunlap Observatory. Still farther north is the University's Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings.

In Haliburton County, 150 miles from the Queen's Park campus, is the University Forest of 17,000 acres. There, forestry students do their field work in timber cruising, mapping, and silvi-culture studies and research.

But the University's story cannot be told in terms of dollars and acres. President Sidney Smith summarizes its function in these words: "Guardian of the freedom of the mind and the freedom of the soul—the very genius of Democracy—the University of Toronto seeks to be worthy of its high traditions, and to fulfil its responsibilities not only to Ontario and Canada but to the world and our Christian civilization."

The Board of Governors

Chancellor—His Excellency Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Chairman—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman—Henry Borden, Esq., C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

The University of Toronto—continued

President—Sidney Earle Smith, Esq., Q.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Hon. Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

Robert Alexander Bryce, Esq., B.A.Sc.

Charles Fowler William Burns, Esq.

William Henry Clarke, Esq., B.A.

James Stuart Duncan, Esq., C.M.G.

Robert Fennell, Esq., Q.C.

Walter Lockhart Gordon, Esq., C.B.E., C.A.

Hon. John Andrew Hope, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

Edward Johnson, Esq., C.B.E., Mus. Doc., LL.D.

Arthur Joseph Kelly, Esq., Q.C., B.A.

Philip Allan Cheyne Ketchum, Esq., M.A., B.A., B. Paed.

Gilbert A. LaBine, Esq., O.B.E.

Clement George McCullagh, Esq., LL.D.

Beverley Matthews, Esq., C.B.E., Q.C., B.A.

Frederick Keenan Morrow, Esq., O.B.E.

William Andrew Osbourne, Esq., B.A.Sc.

Joseph Taylor Albert Sullivan, Esq., M.B.

John Stewart Donald Tory, Esq., O.B.E., Q.C., B.A., S.J.D.

Norman Currie Urquhart, Esq., C.B.E.

Orval Douglas Vaughan, Esq., B.A.Sc.

Charles Edward Higginbottom, Esq., F.C.I.S., Bursar and Secretary to the Board of Governors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT

DECEMBER 31st, 1951

Service	Gross Debt Dec. 31/51
General:	
City Buildings	$ 736,000.00
Civic Square	1,750,000.00
Fire Protection	246,500.00
Garbage Disposal	51,000.00
Highways—In City	10,733,800.00
Outside City	387,000.00
Hospitals—Building Grants	2,058,000.00
Libraries—Public	168,000.00
Local Improvements—City's share	1,272,396.22
Miscellaneous	923,000.00
Parks and Recreation	2,760,000.00
Pension Plan—Civic Employees	4,381,000.00
Police Stations	25,500.00
Sewage System	9,377,434.05
Total	$ 34,869,630.27

Summary of Debenture Debt—continued

Education—	
Schools—Public	$ 3,658,000.00
High	1,949,400.00
Commercial	561,600.00
Technical	134,000.00
General Admin. Bldgs.	536,000.00
Total	$ 6,839,000.00
Total General and Education	$ 41,708,630.27
Revenue-Producing and Specially-Rated Debt—	
Airports—Municipal	$ 460,000.00
C.N.E. Buildings	3,970,000.00
Housing Authority of Toronto	4,332,000.00
Local Improvements—Ratepayers' share	1,563,615.91
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Bldgs.	36,000.00
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	1,551,500.00
T.T.C.	35,730,000.00
Waterworks	11,073,765.95
Total	$ 58,716,881.86
Grand Total	$100,425,512.13

NET DEBENTURE DEBT

General:			
Gross Debt—Instalment Debentures		$ 34,869,630.27	
Less:			
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds		163,000.00	
			$ 34,706,630.27
Education—Instalment Debentures			6,839,000.00
			$ 41,545,630.27
Revenue Producing and Specially Rated Gross Debt (Instalment Debt with exception of $1,433,000 S.F. Plan Debentures)		$ 58,716,881.86	
Less:			
Full Sinking Fund against Toronto Hydro-Electric System S.F. Plan Debt	$ 1,433,000.00		
Instalment Debt—Redemption Funds	304,072.63		
		1,737,072.63	
			56,979,809.23
			$ 98,525,439.50

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSE
For the Year 1952
ESTIMATED EXPENSE

General:

Debt Charges, General		$ 5,648,131
Libraries—Public		966,749
At Large		4,247,555
Department of Public Welfare		5,649,606
Administrative Departments:		
Assessment Dept.	$ 655,477	
Audit Dept.	228,482	
City Clerk's Dept.	329,947	
City Planning and Surveying Dept.	1,042,931	
Legal Dept.	194,533	
Mayor's Office	41,053	
Personnel Dept.	39,803	
Treasury Dept.	810,188	
City Council—General	300,886	
City Council—Grants	97,141	
		$ 3,760,441
Courts:		
General Courts and Inquests	$ 322,023	
Toronto Family Court	103,592	
Magistrates' Courts	234,850	
		$ 660,465
Forward		$20,932,947

Estimated Revenue and Expense—continued

Forward	$20,932,947
Operating Departments:	
Department of Buildings	$ 379,790
Dept. of Parks and Recreation	2,445,988
Fire Department	3,858,333
Health Department	2,327,301
Police Department	5,850,886
Property Department	1,678,896
Street Cleaning Department	4,848,623
Works Department	2,631,548
	$44,954,312
Special Services (Including Debt Charges):	
Abattoir	$ 423,960
Airports—Island and Malton	111,373
Canadian National Exhibition	711,799
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	94,449
The Housing Authority of Toronto	305,879
Toronto Harbour Commissioners	.....
Waterworks	4,539,695
	6,187,155
Total Affecting General Rate—Forward	$51,141,467

Estimated Revenue and Expense—continued

Forward		$51,141,467.00
Education: (Net Amount to be Raised by Taxation)		
Board of Education	$18,491,219.00	
Debt Charges	1,159,677.00	
		$19,650,896.00
Separate School Board		869,179.00
Total Affecting School Rate		$20,520,075.00
Total Ependiture		71,661,542.00

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Administration of Justice	$ 1,337,000.00
Licenses	375,000.00
Taxation Percentages	150,000.00
Beverage Rooms	275,000.00
General Rentals	517,300.00
Mortgage Tax	90,000.00
Registry Office	25,000.00
Land Titles Office	.....
Sundry	1,533,245.00
Audit Department	32,757.00
Department of Buildings	161,150.00
City Clerk's Department	8,000.00
City Planning and Surveying Department	5,000.00
Department of Public Welfare	9,725.00
Fire Department	1,000.00
Forward	$ 4,520,177.00

Estimated Revenue and Expense—continued

Forward	$ 4,520,177.00
Health Department	152,475.00
Legal Department	1,200.00
Department of Parks and Recreation	55,000.00
Police Department	18,000.00
Property Department	174,000.00
Street Cleaning Department	51,500.00
Treasury Department	58,500.00
Works Department	144,515.00
Total—General Revenue	$ 5,175,367.00

Special Services:

Abattoir—Municipal	$ 475,000.00
Canadian National Exhibition	225,174.00
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	12,000.00
The Housing Authority of Toronto	43,367.00
Waterworks	5,166,852.00
Total—Special Services Revenue	$5,922,393.00
Total—Revenue Other Than Taxation	$11,097,760.00

Estimated Revenue and Expense—continued

Province of Ontario:

Highway Subsidy—(Maintenance Account)	$ 550,920.00
Grant re Fire Protection Service	382,770.00
Grant re Police Protection Service	590,726.00
Grant re Children's Aid—City Wards	287,494.00
Grant re Home for Aged	389,429.00
Taxation (Net)	58,362,443.00
Total Revenue	$71,661,542.00

ASSESSMENT, TAX RATE AND TAX LEVY 1952

Assessment	Mill Tax Rate	Net Taxation for City and School Purposes
$1,439,805,867.00	41.80	$58,362,443.00

COLLECTION OF TAXES

(Real Property)

Taxes for 1952 are payable as follows:

WARDS	Date of Instalments		
	1st	2nd	3rd
1, 2 and 3	June 18th	Aug. 13th	Oct. 8th
4, 5 and 6	July 9th	Sept. 3rd	Oct. 29th
7, 8 and 9	July 30th	Sept. 24th	Nov. 19th

BUSINESS TAX

Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4	Aug. 13th
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	Oct. 8th

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1942-1952

Year	Population	Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(a) General and Education Tax Levy		
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	Year
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1942	669,130	(b)(c) 952,516,236	1,423	21.20	11.40	32.60	29,770,671	44.49	1942
1943	674,285	(d) 960,469,094	1,424	20.20	11.40	31.60	29,054,132	43.06	1943
1944	676,887	(e) 954,926,455	1,411	20.70	12.15	32.85	30,169,578	44.57	1944
1945	681,802	953,089,248	1,398	21.70	9.75	31.45	28,602,539	41.95	1945
1946	696,555	961,374,902	1,380	24.70	9.45	34.15	31,186,870	44.77	1946
1947	695,302	977,996,375	1,407	26.70	11.40	38.10	35,441,018	50.97	1947
1948	670,035	998,616,897	1,490	26.60	11.90	38.50	36,555,374	54.56	1948
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	(f) 1,403,562,566	2,148	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	653,499	(f) 1,439,805,867	2,202	27.75	14.05	41.80	(f) 58,655,375	89.69	1952

(a) After graded allowances on account of General Rates re dwellings assessed at $4,000.00 and under in 1942-1949 and $4,400.00 and under thereafter and also exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements.

(b) 1942-1943 Assessments as revised re Corporation Income.

(c) 1942-1950 Assessments include additions under Section 51 of The Assessment Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1950, Chap. 4, Sec. 3).

(d) 1943-1952 include assessments re City-owned rented properties.

(e) 1944-1952 do not include Corporation Income Assessments. Statutory authority to assess income of Corporations was suspended (6 Geo. VI, Chap. 1) for the duration of the War under Dominion-Provincial agreement and repealed entirely under The Assessment Amendment Act, 1947.

(f) Estimated.

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: 65 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $2.00 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.15 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $2.00 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.15 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

	Schedule A	Schedule B
Basins—Each	$ 1.25	$ 2.50
Baths—Each	1.25	2.50
Shower Baths—Not attached to bath-tub, each	1.25	2.50
Sinks—Each	1.25	2.50
Urinals—Self-acting, each	1.50	3.00
Not self-acting, each	6.25	12.50
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	2.00	4.00
Not self-acting, each	6.50	13.00
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	1.25	2.50
For single or additional tub, each	.75	1.25

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 15¾ cents per 1,000 gallons with a reduction to 14½ cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in each quarter year, with a further reduction to 13¾ cents for consumption in excess of 75,000,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $2.50 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis, but there are restricted hours for use.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $5.00, and

shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone, EM. 6-8411, Local 324.

LICENSES

Licenses required under the By-laws enacted by the City Council and by the Board of Commissioners of Police, with the under-noted exceptions, are issued by the Treasury Department, City Hall. For information as to the procedure to be followed, and for application forms, and schedule of fees, apply at Room 105-A, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, receives applications and fees required for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are now being issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street

West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

LICENSE FEES

Some licenses are issued under authority of City Council while others are issued under authority of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Bicycle	March 31st
Bicycle or Tricycle Livery	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st
Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard Second Hand Dealer	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the License Office, Room 105-A, City Hall.

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
DECEMBER, 1951

Altitude—	
Above sea level (New York City)	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario	247 ft.
Above lake level	21 ft.
Area—	
Land—sq. miles	34.88
Water—sq. miles	5.75
Assessment—(see Taxation)	
Buildings—	
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1951	$47,109.215.00
Number of permits issued	8,731
Number of buildings and structures erected	9,441

(*Additional Building Statistics, see p.* 111)

Canadian National Exhibition—	
Attendance—1951	2,699,000
Record all time One Day Attendance 1951	294,500
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00
Dates 1952—August 22nd to September 6th, incl. (excluding Sundays)	

City Hall—	
Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$ 2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

(*Clearing House Statistics, see p.* 187)

Election Data—	
Number of electors	374,194
Number who voted Dec. 3rd, 1951	160,508 (42.89%)

(*See pp.* 70-71 *for Additional Election Data*)

Employees—	
Fire Department	886
Police Department (all ranks)	1,426
Other Depts. (perm. and temp.)	5,495
Total	7,807

(*Fire Data, see p.* 124)

Harbour—	
Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1951	4,506
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,596,915

History of City—

Fortified Post—1750.

Incorporated as City—March 6th, 1834.

Toronto—Indian meaning "Place of Meeting".

Handy Facts About Toronto—continued

Homes—		
Occupied by owners		88,206
Occupied by tenants		22,411
Vacant, unfinished and unhabitable		781
		111,398

	No. Living Units	
Apartment houses (977)	16,272	
Apartments over stores	13,280	
Duplexes, triplexes (5,888)	13,819	43,371
Grand total, number of living units		154,769

Licenses Issued during 1951	Number
Moving picture theatres	117
Dogs	22,451
Bicycles	26,474
Public halls	82

Parks and Playgrounds—		
Acreage (land and water)		2,416,451
Park areas (Total number)		133
Summer playgrounds		125
Number located on park areas	40	
Number located on school areas	65	
Wading pools in parks	20	

Handy Facts About Toronto—continued

Winter playgrounds		64
Number located in school bldgs.	58	
Number located in park centres	6	
Registered Attendance, (Children) Winter-Summer		60,949
Total Attendance		1,664,047
Community Centres		36
Number located in school buildings	32	
Registration		30,109
Total Attendance		541,130
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		9
Total Registration		4,917
Total Attendance		37,735
Population		653,499
Postal Revenue, etc—		
Total from Greater Toronto area in 1952 exceeds		$22,000,000.00
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds		4,000,000
Refuse Collection and Disposal—		
Ashes, garbage and rubbish collected annually		800,000 cu. qds.

Number of buildings from which collections are effected	135,000
Number of collection calls per annum	13,500,000
Cost per collection per building	15c
Costs per capita	$3.01

SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOLS

	DAY SCHOOL			NIGHT SCHOOL	
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance
Public	88	1,950	50,849	7	122
Collegiate Institutes	10	380	8,197	60	285
Technical	4	284	4,121	551	2,360
Handicraft	3	46	580	.....	.....
High Schools of Commerce	4	153	3,168	303	1,573

Value of Buildings, Sites and Equipment at December 31, 1951—	
Public Schools	$ 25,775,041.54
Collegiate Institutes	8,717,839.99
Technical and Handicraft Schools	8,110,010.87

High Schools of Commerce	3,436,358.94
Central Administration	1,724,192.80
Total	$ 47,763,414.14

TORONTO AND SUBURBAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS

Number of schools	43
Number of teachers	383
Average daily attendance	13,385

Street Lights—

Number of lights, public streets and parks	42,187

Sewers—

Total mileage—	
(Combined sanitary and storm)	718.7
storm	77.2
Average imperial gallons treated daily	99,730,000

Streets, etc., Mileage—

Streets (miles)	578.2	(paved 558.7)
Lanes (miles)	156.5	(paved 58.4)
Sidewalks (miles)	931.3	

Taxation and Assessments—

Total assessment real property	$1,216,805,867
Total business assessment	223,000,000
Grand Total	$1,439,805,867

Total assessed value of exempt properties	$ 201,606,081 (not incl. above)
Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 74,125,124 (included in total Assessment above)
General Tax Rate	27.75 mills
Public School Rate	14.05 mills
Separate School Rate	18.55 mills

Telephones—

Number in City exchange, December 31, 1951	403,323
Number of daily calls during November, 1951 (peak period)	3,230,000
Number of exchanges	33
Number of employees	6,800

Toronto Stock Exchange—

Total sales, 1951—Number of shares	561,449,356
Total sales value	$1,174,246,840

Transportation—

Street railway, single track on City streets, mileage	191.0

1,129 street-cars and trolley coaches travelled 35,300,000 miles in 1951.

602 buses and motor coaches travelled 19,370,000 miles in 1951.

5 ferry boats carried 1,750,000 passengers to Toronto Islands in 1951.

No. of electric street cars operated	1,044
No. of trolley coaches operated	85
No. of electric service cars	64
No. of employees	6,100

Traffic Control—

Number of automatic signals	233
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	3,600

University of Toronto—

Enrolment	11,300
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,300

Water—

Consumed in City and supplied adjoining Municipalities (Imp. gal.)	39,317,750,000
Consumed in City (Imp. gal.)	34,620,860,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imperial gallons)	145
Meters, number in service	8,742

Miles of mains—Domestic	745.27
High Pressure Fire System	17.50
Hydrants, number (including high pressure fire system)	8,626

Weather Records (See page 192.)

Vital Statistics (Toronto residents)—

Deaths—all ages, 1951	7,566
crude rate per 1,000 population	11.6
standard rate per 1,000 population	9.3
Infants 0-1 year	352
rate per 1,000 births	25.5
Maternal	16
rate per 1,000 births	1.2
Tuberculosis	107
rate per 100,000 population	16.4
Diphtheria	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil

Births—

Residents	13,824
rate per 1,000 population	21.1
Average age at death—all ages	64.0
excluding 0-4 years	67.7

(*See p. 105 for additional vital statistics data*)

HIGHLIGHTS—1951

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh received spontaneous and wholehearted acclaim of entire City on the occasion of their visit to Toronto.

Construction continues on the subway of the Yonge Street Rapid Transit line, which is expected to be in operation by the end of 1953 or early in 1954.

Regent Park Housing Project progressing; 326 units occupied; 160 units nearly completed; work proceeding on a further 324 units.

Hearing completed of application before The Ontario Municipal Board for an order amalgamating the thirteen municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area.

The most modern and up-to-date children's hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, officially opened.

Work on construction of the John M. Innes Community Centre resumed.

Four outdoor artificial ice rinks placed into operation in City parks.

Toronto Maple Leaf Hockey Team won the "Stanley Cup", emblematic of championship of the world.

Canadian National Exhibition established new one-day attendance record.

Newcomers to Toronto skyline—Mount Sinai Hospital; addition to Head Office Building of Manufacturer's Life Association, and Weather Beacon on Canada Life Building, when light shows Green, weather clear; Amber, cloudy; Flashing Amber, rain; Flashing White, snow; when beacon tower lights are running up; weather warmer; running down, cooler; steady, no change.

City authorizes installation of a number of parking meters on a trial basis.

Lake Shore Boulevard, between Strachan and Dowling Avenues, widened from 50 to 72 feet.

Construction of main subway structures on Dupont Street, west of Lansdowne Avenue, and on Jones Avenue, north of Gerrard Street completed. These will be opened to vehicular traffic as soon as pavements are laid.

42-inch water main from the R. C. Harris Water Purification Pumping Plant to Queen Street and Beech Avenue completed.

Most favourable health record with life conservation efforts signally rewarded in terms of minimum loss of mothers and infants under one year of age—at a time of highest birth rates.

City Council requested Civic Advisory Council to report on the matter of a new City Hall or Court House for Toronto.

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(c) *appointed by City Council.*
(BC) *appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.*
(B) *appointed by Board of Control.*
(BE) *appointed by Board of Education.*
(cc) *appointed by County Council.*
(D) *appointed by Dominion Government.*
(DD) *appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.*
(E) *Representative of Employees.*
(H) *appointed by Heads of Departments.*
(O) *appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commissioner of Ontario.*

Date after Names—*End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL, 1952

NAME First Address Business, Second Address Residence: with telephone numbers.

Mayor

LAMPORT, Allan A.
983 Bay Street — MI. 3141
84 Harper Avenue — MO. 8626

Controllers

SAUNDERS, Leslie H.
(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control and President of Council)
124 Main Street — HO. 1608
OX. 6285

BALFOUR, David A.
68 Lombard Street — EM. 4-9404
1238 Avenue Road — HU. 2194

BRAND, Ford G.
302 Manning Chambers — EM. 4-8996

SHANNON, J. Louis, Q.C.
357 Bay Street — EM. 4-2509
331 Rose Park Drive — HY. 9443

Aldermen

Ward		
1	ALLEN, Wm. R.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1450
	36 Bowmore Road	RI. 4505
1	McMECHAN, John	
	266 Donlands Avenue	HA. 2167
	27 Jackman Avenue	GL. 7888
2	CORNISH, F. Joseph	
	372 Bay Street	EM. 3-6406
	135 Glenrose Avenue	HY. 2420
2	SPARLING, B. M., D.O.	
	2 Bloor Street East	RA. 2552
		MI. 7279
3	MacVICAR, John A.	
	61 Victoria Street	WA. 6613
	126 Chatham Avenue	GE. 7994
3	PHILLIPS, Howard A.	
	171 Yonge Street	EM. 3-2045
4	CHAMBERS, Francis H., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1922
	325 Kennedy Avenue	MU. 7652

4	GROSSMAN, Allan	
	89 Hillcrest Drive	LO. 5460
5	BOGART, Ernest C.	
	371 Bay Street	EM. 3-4266
	4 Wychwood Park	KE. 1717
5	GIVENS, Philip G.	
	229 Yonge Street	EM. 6-6501
	39 Hector Avenue	LL. 4137
6	GRANELL, George P.	
	330 Geary Avenue	LL. 9100
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	13 Rosemount Avenue	LL. 6724
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	JU. 6505
7	KUCHEREPA, John W., M.D.,	
	268 High Park Avenue	MU. 3453
8	HODGINS, Alex.	
	15 Wellington Street East	WA. 7601
	5 Firstbrook Road	GR. 9649

8	LIPSETT, Ross	
	2382 Gerrard Street East	GR. 0463
	111 Williamson Road	HO. 1447
9	BELYEA, Roy E.	
	1002 Bathurst Street	LA. 1157
	207 Glenayr Road	MO. 2926
9	REILLY, Leonard M.	
	639 Yonge Street	RA. 5101
	261 Cortleigh Boulevard	MO. 6231

CITY COUNCIL—Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL—Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex officio a member of all Committees

Committee on Works

Ald. McMechan,	Chr.	Alderman	Granell
Controller	Saunders	"	Grossman
Alderman	Bogart	"	Lipsett
"	Cornish	"	Phillips
"	Davidson	"	Reilly

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.30 p.m.

Committee on Property

Ald. Belyea,	Chr.	Alderman	Hodgins
Controller	Brand	"	MacVicar
Alderman	Allen	"	Robinson
"	Chambers	"	Kucherepa
"	Givens	"	Sparling

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Ald. Hodgins,	Chr.	Alderman	Givens
Controller	Shannon	"	Granell
Alderman	Belyea	"	Grossman
"	Cornish	"	MacVicar
"	Davidson	"	McMechan

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare

Ald. Chambers, Chr.
Controller Balfour
Alderman Allen
" Bogart
" Lipsett
Alderman Phillips
" Reilly
" Robinson
" Sparling
" Kucherepa

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 1.00 p.m.

Committee on Legislation

Ald. Phillips, Chr.
Controller Balfour
Alderman Allen
" Belyea
" Chambers
Alderman Cornish
" Givens
" Granell
" Hodgins
" Kucherepa

Meets at the Call of the Chairman.

Local Board of Health for 1952

Ald. Davidson, Chr.
Alderman Robinson
" Sparling
Dr. W. C. Givens
Dr. C. C. Goldring
His Worship the Mayor (ex officio)
Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)

Meets Tuesdays (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Committee on Hospitalization

City Treasurer, Chr.
His Worship the Mayor
Com. of Public Welfare
City Clerk
Medical Officer of Health
City Auditor
City Solicitor

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Controller Shannon,** Chr.
(E) C. R. Chambers
(E) Wm. J. Othen
(E) E. Smith
(H) Commissioner of Street Cleaning
(H) Commissioner of Finance
(H) City Auditor

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel

Citizens Rodent Control Committee

Controller Shannon, Chr.

Allan A. Lamport, Mayor

Commissioner of Finance
Commissioner of Buildings
W. S. Bomby
W. D. Day
C. M. Edwards
Dalton J. Little
C. M. Lloyd
Dr. L. A. Pequegnat
Alderman Sparling
Grant E. Taylor

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Allen,** Chr.
G. A. Lascelles
(E) Thos. J. Hancock
R. C. Baird
(E) G. T. Batchelor

Claims Commission

Controller Saunders, Chairman
Chairman of each standing Committee of Council

Claims Adjuster and Secretary—Room 510, Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West, EM. 6-8411—Local 461.

Conference Re Allocation of Space in City Hall and Other Civic Buildings

(B) **Con. Saunders,** Chr.
(B) Controller Balfour
(B) Commissioner of Property
(B) Commissioner of Buildings
(B) Controller Brand
(B) " Shannon

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Court of Revision

James A. R. Mason, Q.C., Commissioner
The City Clerk is Clerk of the Court.

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **Allan A. Lamport, Mayor,** Chr. (5-53)
(BC) Con. Shannon (5-53)
(BC) William C. Dies (5-53)
(BC) Mrs. H. L. Luffman (5-53)
(B.C.) C. J. Woolsey (5-53)

Secretary—Harry Matson, Room 333, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
Housing Manager—F. E. Dearlove, 465 Gerrard St. E., WA. 6585; 6906.

Smoke Abatement Advisory Board

Prof. E. A. Allcut, Chr.
W. J. Longeway
C. J. Sayeau
J. S. Stauffer
F. D. Tolchard Chairman Property Committee Commissioner of Property

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Toronto City Planning Board

(BC) **J. P. Maher,** Chr. (12-52)
Allan A. Lamport, Mayor, Vice-Chairman
(BC) E. W. Bickle (12-52)
(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-54)
(BC) Mrs. H. L. Luffman (12-53)
(BE)' Herbert Orliffe (12-53)

(BC) R. A. Stapells (12-54) — Controller Balfour (substitute for Mayor)

Planning Director and Secretary-Treasurer—Tracy D. leMay, 10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 6-8411.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

Chas. R. Sanderson, Chr.
H. R. Alley, O.B.E.
Con. J. Louis Shannon, Q.C.
T. Wilbur Best
W. H. Bosley, O.B.E.
F. C. Hamilton
C. H. J. Snider
C. W. Spragge
Mackenzie Waters
E. L. Weaver, Q.C.
J. O. Woodhouse
T. A. Reed

Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary—G. T. Batchelor

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. David A. Balfour,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) Thomas Kindal
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) Charles Chambers
Chief of Fire Dept.

The Toronto Police Benefit Fund

(E) **P.C. Thomas W. Wakley,** Chr.
(BC) Con. J. L. Shannon, Vice-Chairman
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) Inspector Andrew B. McKinney
(E) P. C. Harold W. Anthony
(E) P.C. William F. MacDonald

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 S. Titchener-Smith, 646 Broadview Avenue
Kenneth G. Waters, 445 Danforth Ave.

2 Stewart C. Bell, 23 Cornish Rd.
Charles M. Edwards, 104 Broadway Ave.

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BATYVIEW
MOORE AV
PARK DRIVE
VALLEY
DON
RIVER
DANFORTH
GERRARD
QUEEN
KEATING
EASTERN
FLEET
CHERRY
ST
SHERBOURNE
PARLIAMENT
BROADVIEW
LOGAN
PAPE
LESLIE
GREENWOOD
COXWELL
WOODBINE
MAIN
KINGSTON
VICTORIA PARK
1
2
8
LAKE ONTARIO